The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 814.—Vol. XXI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1851. [Price 6d.

Stannaries of Cornwall.—In the Vice-Warden's Court.

IN THE CONSOLIDATED CAUSES OF

ROBINS, THE YOUNGER, AND OTHERS v. BARRETT.

WHEREAS the VICE-WARDEN did, by an Order of this Court, made in these Consolidated Causes, and bearing date the 18th day of February last, Order and Decree that a SALE be made of the ORES, and (if necessary) the ENGINES, MACHINERY, and MATERIALS upon and belonging to ROCHE ROCK TIN MINE, in the parish of ROCHE, within the said Stannaries, under the direction of the Registrar of this Court, and that the proceeds of such sale should be applied by the said Registrar in the manner directed by the same Order or Decree.

Notice is hereby given, that, pursuant to the said Order or Decree, a PUBLIC AUCTION will be HELD at ROCHE ROCK TIN MINE aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 15th day of April next, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for SELLING, either together or in lots,

THE UNDERMENTIONED

MINING MACHINERY AND MATERIALS—viz.:

1 50-inch cylinder ENGINE, 1 boiler (12 tons), 15 fathoms 11-inch pumps, 1 tackle and brace, 8 pulleys and stands, 15 fathoms of ladders, 1 whim, 5 water-wheels, four of which are connected with stamps, 4 V-bobs, 1 buddle, 2 racks, shovel and pick-hilts, shovels, barrows, smiths' tools, new and old iron, staples and glands, scales and weights, miners' chests, anvil, smiths' bellows, vice, wheelbarrows, handbarrows, nails, 1 carpenter's bench, water barrels, kibbles, saw frames, grinding stone, a quantity of brick and slate, 2 triangles, 1 tackle, 2 timber pumps, a quantity of new and old timber, iron blocks and kibbles.

For viewing the same, application may be made to Mr. Morriss, at the mine; and for further particulars (if by letter pre-paid) to Mr. Bishop, solicitor, Fowey; or to Mr. Stokes, solicitor, Truro.—Dated Registrar's Office, Truro, March 26, 1851.

LAST GREAT SALE AT THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, QUARRY PROPRIETORS, MINERS, FARMERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. W. DEW begs to announce that he has been selected by Messrs. Nowell, Hemmingway, and Pearson, as well as by the Directors of the Chester and Holyhead Railway Company, to DISPOSE OF, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th days of April, 1851 (commencing most punctually at Eleven o'clock each morning), the entire of their

EXTENSIVE AND VALUABLE

STOCK OF TIMBER, MACHINERY, WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON,

And OTHER EFFECTS, now lying on the ground abutting the BRITANNIA TUBULAR BRIDGE (on both the Carnarvonshire and Anglesea sides), of which the following is a condensed summary:—

THE MACHINERY,

Which has been furnished by the first makers, comprehends 22 superior and exceedingly powerful wooden and iron-framed jennies in good repair, six iron-framed double purchase crabs in good order, five powerful landing cranes, capable of lifting 16 tons, well tested, machinery for 25 travellers in good condition, two 40-feet pile engines, and one ringing ditto, two saw frames, with circular saws, six cast-iron hoisting drums, 3 feet diameter and upwards, one friction gear, several new spur wheels of various dimensions, pinions, pedestals, three 6 inch wrought-iron shafts, in 18 feet lengths, with couplings and pedestals, single, double, and treble wooden and iron sheave blocks, sheaves and hooks of various sizes, shear legs of different lengths.

One highly-finished 15-horse power HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINE, with portable boiler, made by Messrs. Galloway, of Manchester, in fine working order; and other sundry articles, fully particularised in the catalogue.

Two substantially-built square IRON PONTOONS, with raking ends and sides, measuring 100 feet in length, 30 feet beam, 10 feet deep, and drawing 3 feet 4 inches water. They were used for floating the tubes, but were expressly designed with a view of being ultimately used as floating landing stages, and are, consequently, constructed in a superior manner, and carefully pointed and preserved.

Two large new IRON CAPSTANS (by Mare), barrel 3 feet diameter, built upon the best approved principle, and of the most modern pattern, with oak bars, complete, well adapted for dock purposes.

ABOUT TWO HUNDRED TONS OF WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON,

in bars and bolts, of the best Low Moor iron; pile shoes, screws, nuts, and scrap-iron, classified into uniform lots.

Upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND FEET OF TIMBER, well seasoned, comprising Red and Pitch Pine, Yellow Deal, &c., in balks, planks, and scantling.

FORTY THOUSAND WELL-BURNT BUILDING BRICKS.

A QUANTITY of RUNCORN and LIMESTONE ASHLAR.

A large number of navie and brick barrows in good repair. Wooden pumps and water barrels; six large wooden water tanks; a large collection of smiths' tools, consisting of anvils, bellows, vices, screwing tackle of all sizes; an excellent turning lathe, and all other tools appertaining to this branch.

TWENTY TONS OF CHAIN,

of various lengths, and the "best best" quality, made by an eminent manufacturer (tested and warranted); several lengths of cast-iron piping; an immense assortment of quarry tools, crowbars, masons' soft and hard stone picks and implements; cables, hawsers, and other ropes; 20 ladders of various lengths;

FOURTEEN WOODEN COTTAGES,

with slate roofs, and other erections, admirably adapted for sheds and outhouses; two well-built flats, the *Britannia* and *Union*, of 60 tons burthen each, the *Britannia* classes A 1; SIX RIVER BOATS, of different measurements; 10 anchors (various); a very strong 6-inch wheel, two-horse cart, and several sets of gear, as well as other numerous materials, more fully enumerated in the catalogue.

The whole of the above have been used in the erection of the masonry of the Britannia Bridge, and have, consequently, been most efficiently tested and proved, and will be found to be a collection of materials, which for adaption for the several purposes for which they were intended will be rarely found to be equalled, and but seldom submitted to public competition.

Catalogues, embodying every particulars, may be had on and after the 1st of April, at the following places:—At the stations on the Chester and Holyhead line, and Mold Branch; the principal inns in the vicinity; at the office, Britannia Bridge; at the Talbot Hotel, Market-street, Manchester; at Mr. D. Hodgkins' Auction Rooms, Queen's-square, Liverpool; and of the auctioneer, Mr. Dew, Green Cottage, Llangefin, Anglesey.

MR. THOMAS BLANDFORD will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Queen's Head Inn, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, on Saturday, the 12th day of April, 1851, at One o'clock in the afternoon, the FREEHOLD and TITHE-FREE

ESTATE OF THE HOLE,

Consisting of 103 acres, or thereabout, of anciently enclosed LANDS, and 222 acres, or thereabout, of more recently enclosed PASTURE, and an undivided MOIETY of an adjoining MOOR, containing 838 acres, or thereabout; and an undivided FOURTH of a PARCEL of LAND, containing 23 acres, or thereabout, and situated in PRIORSDALE, in the parish of ALSTON, in the county of CUMBERLAND, 6 miles distant from the town of Alston, on the line of turnpike-road from Alston to Middleton, which road passes through the heart of the property, connecting it with the Branch Railway from Haltwhistle to Alston, which is expected to be completed in the course of 1851.

The MINERALS under the anciently enclosed lands belong to the proprietor of the soil, and those under the above-mentioned pasture and moor, and also under an adjoining pasture, containing 204 acres, or thereabout (the property of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital), belong to him jointly with the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital; and those under the parcel of land, containing 23 acres, belong to the proprietors of the soil.

The ESTATE abounds in LEAD, IRON, COAL, LIME, &c.; the strata and most of the mineral veins which intersect the property, and are almost unexplored, being the same as those in which the rich mines of Alston Moor, Weardale, Teesdale, Allendale, Nenthead, &c., have been worked with the greatest success in the immediate neighbourhood. Formerly a large quantity of lead was obtained on the property; and one vein which has been, and still continues to be, worked with considerable success, is standing whole for more than a mile in length, and produces from 60 to 90 ounces of silver to the fother of lead (21 cwts.)

The property is well fenced, and has abundance of water and water-power, and is sheltered on the north by the plantations of the London Company. The land has been extensively drained, limed, and planted, but is still capable of great improvement if these operations are continued; and this can be done at a very trifling expense, as the stones for draining, together with limestone and coal, well adapted for burning it, and a kiln for that purpose, are all conveniently situated about the middle of the property.

Being surrounded by the extensive preserves of the Duke of Cleveland and the London Company, the estate abounds with grouse and other game; and, from the nature of part of the ground, is peculiarly well adapted for shooting in the latter part of the season, when the birds are wild and unapproachable on open ground. The Tees, one of the finest fishing streams in the north of England, is within an hour's walk.

The HOUSE, which is well adapted for a shooting-box, is pleasantly situated on the banks of the South Tyne; and there are COTTAGES and other OUTBUILDINGS, affording all that is necessary for an extensive grazing farm.

John Fenwick, the shepherd on the premises, will show the property and plans; and additions of sale may be had at the Blue Bell Inn, Alston; the Queen's Head Inn, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the *Journal* Office, Carlisle; of Mr. James Burnett, jun., Ovington, near Gateshead; Messrs. Chisholme & Co., 64, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; Messrs. J. and R. Gibson, solicitors, Hexham; and Mr. Thomas Blandford, Corbridge, near Hexham.

CHEADLE COPPER AND BRASS COMPANY,

OAKAMOOR MILLS, CHEADLE, STAFFORDSHIRE.

In consequence of the decease of partners in the CHEADLE COPPER AND BRASS COMPANY, their extensive WORKS at OAKAMOOR are now TO BE SOLD, OR LET ON LEASE, for a term of years.

The WORKS are in FULL OPERATION, and will be continued by the surviving partners until an acceptable offer may enable them to retire. The quality of metals manufactured at these works is well-known in the home and foreign trade, and has secured a most valuable connection.

Further information may be obtained on application to Messrs. Ingleby, Wragge, and Ingleby, solicitors, Birmingham; Latham Hannor, Esq., solicitor, Liverpool; or Rupert Ingleby, Esq., Cheadle, Staffordshire; and the works can only be inspected by an order from either of these parties.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES, and issues a daily Price Current, which may be had on application.

Mr. CROFTS acts exclusively for PRINCIPALS, and gives advice on contemplated investments, whether in dividend or speculative concerns—from the former of which an average income may be derived of 12½ to 15 per cent, per annum.

MR. CROFTS HAS SPECIALLY FOR SALE—

Tincroft (20 shares)	Wheal Vincent (30 shares)
South Tamar (60 shares)	Bedford United (45 shares)
East Tamar (20 shares)	Bodmin Consols (10 shares)
Appledore (50 shares)	East Wheal Frances (1 share)
Woodman's Well and Broadridge	Wheal Lovell (2 shares)
Spearne Consols (40 shares)	Wheal Comfort (1 share)
Trefusis (2 shares)	East Sharp Tor (20 shares)
Gramber and St. Aubyn (1 share)	Wheal Harris
Duke of Cornwall (12 shares)	Great Cowarch (25 shares)
North Wheal Robert (5 shares)	Wheal Mary Emma (50 shares)

. WANTED TO PURCHASE:—Trehane, Stray Park, Herodsfoot.

No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, March 28, 1851.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 48, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON, beg to call the attention of capitalists to mining property, as being the most safe investment, at the present moment in particular, an unprecented increase having already taken place in most dividend-paying mines. T. FULLER and CO. are in a position to BUY and SELL in all the dividend-paying mines, and also in new ones having present and prospective advantages, having the greatest chance of success, and will take pleasure in furnishing all particulars connected therewith, and have on hand the unappropriated shares in Appledore Silver-Lead and South Carn Brea Copper mines; these setts are decidedly in the best metalliferous districts in Cornwall, the former being parallel with Trelawny, Mary Ann, and other rich and dividend-paying Mines; and the latter being situate between Carn Brea, £15 paid, and worth £130; South Wheal Basset, £10 5s. paid, and worth £360; North Wheal Basset, and West Wheal Buller, opened only two years since, with £10 paid, and now worth £850, and paying £120 per annum in dividends. Application for the remaining shares to be made to the above offices, where plans and specimens may be seen. Mining shares will pay from 15 to 30 per cent.

MINING AND RAILWAY OFFICES, No. 3, CASTLE-TERRACE, EXETER.—Mr. JOHN JURY, RAILWAY and MINING SHAREBROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS in the PURCHASE or SALE of ANY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY; and will be happy to point out a selection of such stock as appear the most eligible, from data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject.—Every information afforded (either in person or by letter) to capitalists wishing to invest or exchange their securities, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms, and at one-half the commission usually charged.

MINING SHARES.—Mr. HENRY VATCHER, EXETER, OFFERS his ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to PARTIES willing to INVEST in the ABOVE SECURITIES. Ten years' residence in Exeter, together with periodical visits to nearly all the Mines in Devon and Cornwall, enables him to become thoroughly acquainted with their respective merits.—Mr. VATCHER has at his command, at all times, practical and experienced agents, so that if any inspection is required, the same can be done without delay.

MR BELL WILLIAMS, MINE BROKER and VIEWER, 16, *CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.*

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, *No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.*

CAMBRIAN IRON FOUNDRY, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION, at the King's Head Hotel, NEWPORT, on Thursday, the 17th day of April, 1851, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, subject to such conditions as will be then produced, unless previously disposed of by private contract (of which due notice will be given), the

CAMBRIAN IRON FOUNDRY,

With STEAM-ENGINE, MACHINERY, &c., lately erected, with fitting and smiths' shops, foreman's cottage, offices, stable, wharf, and premises at Newport, in the county of Monmouth, and adjoining the Rhymney Iron Company's wharf, having a frontage of 60 yards to the River Usk, and being in depth on the east side, 94 yards, and on the west 114 yards. These premises are most advantageously situated on the banks of the River Usk, and close to the Newport Dock, with a railway to the works, affording greater facilities for carrying on an extensive trade in iron or tin than any in or near the neighbourhood. To the wharf is attached an excellent jetty head, with a large crane, for loading and unloading vessels.

The property is held under a lease from the Tredegar Wharf Company, for a term of 42 years, 39 of which are unexpired.

For further particulars, apply to J. Norris, Esq., solicitor, Newport, Monmouthshire.

EXTENSIVE IRON-WORKS AND MINERAL LEASES FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.—The BLAIR IRON-WORKS, belonging to the AYRSHIRE IRON COMPANY, situated in the parish of DALRY and county of AYR, consisting of TWO BLOWING ENGINES, FIVE BLAST-FURNACES, FOUNDRY, PIT ENGINES, and other requisite utensils for the furnaces and working the minerals, all in working order, besides nearly TWO HUNDRED WORKMEN'S HOUSES.

The extensive MINERAL FIELDS consist of BLACKBAND, IRONSTONE, COAL, LIMESTONE, and FIRE-CLAY, held under long leases, at moderate fixed rents and royalties, all in the immediate neighbourhood of the furnaces; and the works having a connection with the Ayrshire Railway, command greatfacilities for transit and shipping of the produce. There is a large STOCK of IRONSTONE on the ground, which may be had at a valuation, and considerable progress has been made in the

ERECTION OF MALLEABLE IRON-WORKS,

in connection with the furnaces, which may also be had.—The above are well worthy the attention of capitalists and parties in search of mineral fields.

For further information apply to Mr. Brown, 38, St. Vincent-place, Glasgow.

ANTHRACITE COLLIERY.—VALUABLE COLLIERY in PEMBROKESHIRE, now in full work on the Lower Level Vein of Coal, which commands a ready sale in the London market, and is most valuable for Malting, Steam Purposes, &c., TO BE LET, with immediate possession, with the ENGINES, MACHINERY, RAILWAYS, PLANT, and IMPLEMENTS. A new pit has been sunk about 60 fathoms, to reach the famous Kilgetty Deep Vein, and is believed to be within 15 fathom of this vein, which produces the purest ANTHRACITE COAL yet discovered, and realises the highest prices from maltsters.

The colliery is distant only four miles from the harbour of Saundersfoot, with which there is direct railway communication from the pit's mouth.

For further particulars and terms apply to Messrs. Ranken, Ford, Longbourne, and Vickerman, solicitors, Gray's Inn, London; Mr. H. P. Goode, land agent, Haverfordwest; or Capt. Stephenson, harbour master, Saundersfoot, Pembrokeshire.

LYDFORD CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINES, DEVON.—In 5056 shares,

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. SHERIFF HODGKINSON,
RICHARD HALLETT, Jun., Esq.,
JOSEPH THOMPSON, Esq.,
ARTHUR DEAN, Esq., C.E.
} Committee of Wheal Crebor.

Secretary—J. H. Murchison, Esq., 20, St. Helen's-place.

Bankers—Commercial Bank of London: Tavistock Bank, Tavistock.

Prospectuses, with reports, may be obtained, and specimens of the ore seen, at the office, No. 20, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-street.

LYDFORD CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINES, DEVON.—NO APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES can be ENTERTAINED after MONDAY, the 31st inst.—March 29, 1851.

WEST POLGOOTH TIN MINING COMPANY.

In 12,500 shares, of £1 each.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Mr. SHERIFF HODGKINSON, 74, Cornhill.
RICHARD HALLETT, Jun., Esq., Woodford.
CHARLES HANCOCK, Esq., 30, Tokenhouse-yard.
CYRUS LEGG, Esq., Bermondsey.
ALEXANDER PETER, Esq., Bishopsgate-street.

Bankers—Union Bank of London. | *Secretary*—J. H. Murchison, Esq.

OFFICES,—20, ST. HELEN'S-PLACE, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS for SHARES can be RECEIVED herein after MONDAY, the 31st March, when the Committee of Management will proceed to ALLOT the SHARES.—Dated this 27th March, 1851.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS, &c.—ANALYSIS and ASSAYS, or INVESTIGATIONS of ANY KIND, are UNDERTAKEN at the COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY, LIVERPOOL.

Professor—Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E.
Hon. Assistant—Mr. JOSEPH DANSON, F.C.S.

A list of Fees for Analysis, and for Students Working in the Laboratory, may be obtained by writing to Dr. Muspratt, College of Chemistry, Liverpool.

CHEMICAL, MINERALOGICAL, AND AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL.—38, *KENNINGTON-LANE, LONDON.*

The SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT under the direction of J. C. NESBIT, F.C.S., F.G.S. one of the Principals.—INSTRUCTIONS are given in AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY, and the making of ARTIFICIAL MANURES.—Mineral Analysis taught in all its branches. Analyses performed as usual, on moderate terms.

WANTED TO PURCHASE,—An HYDRAULIC PUMPING ENGINE, also to be adapted for drawing work out of a mine, either new or good second-hand; the size of cylinder, pumps, &c., to be fully particularised, and the price to be forwarded to Wylam Walker, Esq., Hexham; or Mr. Joseph Dinning, Langley Smelt Mills, Haydon-bridge.—March 22, 1851.

WANTED,—A THREE-VALVED (New or Second-hand) PUMPING-ENGINE, on the Cornish principle, from 50 to 70-horse power, either with or without pumps.—Address, stating price and particulars, to Mr. J. C. Sandcliffe, Gawber Colliery, Barnsley, Yorkshire.

WANTED,—A CLERK, who well understands BOOK-KEEPING: a person about 30 would be preferred. Salary about £70 per annum.—Address, with references, to "M.," *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-st., London.

TO LAND AND MINERAL SURVEYORS.—WANTED, in an old established office, as an ASSISTANT, an experienced MINERAL SURVEYOR. None need apply who cannot produce the most undeniable references as to character, ability, &c.—AN APPRENTICE is also WANTED.—Apply to "No. 42," Post-office, St. Helen's, near Liverpool.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A Gentleman, having the SETTS of several very valuable TIN, COPPER, and LEAD MINES, in the best districts of CORNWALL and WALES, and also TWO first-class SLAB QUARRIES, in WALES, wishes to meet with CAPITALISTS to AID him in putting them to FULL WORK, when immediate and vast profits may be relied on.—Address "A. Z.," care of Mr. Hooper, Thavies Inn, Holborn, London.

TO OWNERS OF MINES, &c.—The Advertiser, a gentleman of active business habits, well educated, and of the highest character, is desirous of obtaining AN ENGAGEMENT to SUPERINTEND the CORRESPONDENCE, MANAGE the ACCOUNTS and DISBURSEMENTS, &c., of a MINING COMPANY; or, as he has a practical knowledge of Chemistry, he would not object to undertake any department in which his services might be available. Testimonials and references of the first respectability. Any party promoting the above object will receive a per centage on the first year's income.—Address "Beta," 7, Heavetree, Exeter.

TO PLUMBERS, TIN-PLATE MANUFACTURERS, &c.—SHARES of a VALUABLE PATENT, connected with, and important to, Persons engaged in these and other analogous branches of business, to BE DISPOSED OF. Address "S. D. M." at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

A MINERAL INVESTMENT, free from risk, and ensuring more than the usual run of dividends, is OPEN to MONIED GENTLEMEN, on application to Mr. GOPER, Consulting and Advising Mine Agency Office, No. 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, a first-rate BLAST-ENGINE, 120-horse power, nearly new, with regulator, and every thing complete—capable of blowing three or four iron furnaces.—For references apply to Mr. Fullford, 3, Serle's-place, Lincoln's Inn, London.

TO PIPE-FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, AND GENERAL CONTRACTORS.—WOLVERHAMPTON WATER-WORKS EXTENSION.

The DIRECTORS of the WOLVERHAMPTON WATER-WORKS COMPANY are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS, to be sent in on or before Thursday, 10th April, as follows:—

For FIVE HUNDRED TONS CAST-IRON PIPING.
For SEVENTY SCREW COCKS—and
For SIX MILES OF PIPE LAYING.

Specifications may be had on application, either personally or by letter, to Mr. Marten, the engineer, 21, Snow-hill, Wolverhampton.

By order,
WILLIAM THORNE, Secretary.

SWANSEA.

TO LET,—A BITUMINOUS COLLIERY.—The WERN FAWR COLLIERY, with FIVE VEINS, within a range of about 60 fathoms, each vein varying from about 7 to 4 feet thick. The quality, for house and coking purposes, is most superior, and also for producing gas—the coal yielding about 13,000 feet of gas to the ton, and is situated about 4 miles from Swansea, and communicates with all parts of the town, the harbour, and the Swansea Gas-Works, by means of a very superior tramroad.—Apply to Mr. William Thomas, Millbrook Iron-Works.

TO BE LET, in Lots, for MINING PURPOSES, in NORTH WALES, for a term of 21 years, all that EXTENSIVE RANGE of METALLIFEROUS MOUNTAIN LANDS, part of the ABER HIRNANT ESTATE, within a few miles of the valuable Llangannog Lead Mines, the lods of which have been traced through the property, which is also intersected by various promising lodes, indicative of LEAD and COPPER—LIMESTONE abounds. The Crown claims have been redeemed.

Apply for particulars to H. Richardson, Esq., Aber Hirnant, Bala, North Wales.

LAMB'S HOUSE QUARRY, situate within two miles of NORTH DELABOLE, CORNWALL, and less than one mile from the shipping place, produces SLATE equal in quality to any hitherto discovered in Wales or Cornwall. The party now holding this Quarry is desirous of DISPOSING OF ONE-HALF—that is, the person who may purchase a moiety shall have an equal share with the present lessee.

To prevent misunderstanding, no one need apply who is unable to command £1000.

Apply to Mr. William Sloggatt, Jun., Boscastle.

TRELEIGH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the office on Monday, the 7th April next, at One o'clock precisely, at which the accounts for six months, ending 31st March inst., will be submitted.

57, Old Broad-street, March 19, 1851. WM. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

MINING OFFICES, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from No. 3, George-yard, to the ABOVE ADDRESS, where he hopes to receive a continuation of their favours.

MINES.—MOLYNEUX & CO., MINING and GENERAL SHARE AGENTS, 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, 6, FINSBURY-PLACE SOUTH, and 6, WEST-STREET, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, have SHARES ON SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment.

MOLYNEUX & CO., grateful for past favours, beg to call the attention of their friends to their newly-occupied OFFICES, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, where every attention will be paid to the PURCHASE or SALE OF SHARES.

. Office hours from Ten to Four o'clock.

MESSRS. TREVARTON AND CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS AND BROKERS,—5, *ST. JAMES'S-STREET, PALL-MALL.*

MESSRS. BOXALL & CO., MINE AND SHARE BROKERS, beg to inform their friends and correspondents that they have REMOVED from their offices, Crosby-hall Chambers, to No. 7, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, where they solicit a continuance of their favours.—March 28, 1851.

MR. GEORGE CARNE, 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, AGENT for the PURCHASE and SALE of SHARES in MINES, RAILWAYS, and JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—BUSINESS transacted in the following MINES:—Devon Consols, Wheal Trelawny, Wheal Mary Ann, Calstock United Mines, Devon and Courtenay, Warleggan Consols, Penzance Consols, Tavy Consols, Crebor, North Wheal Robert, United Mines (Tavistock), Spearne Consols, Borringdon Park, Treviskey and Barrier, Tincroft, and Wheal Augusta.—RAILWAYS: South-Eastern, South Devon, Blackwall, and Ambergate.—JOINT-STOCK: Devon and Cornwall Bank, North British Australian Loan, ditto Preference.

MR. MANDEVILLE has just received some splendid SPECIMENS from TREVILLE SILVER-LEAD MINE; also a remarkably fine STONE of Tin from WHEAL AUGUSTA, to which he invites the attention of the shareholders in the respective mines, and of the public.—SHARES FOR SALE:—

25 Great Sheba Consols	40 Wheal Gill	25 Wheal Augusta
30 Wheal Trescoll	10 North Tolgus	20 Penzance Consols
54 East Balliswidden	15 West Phœnix	15 Treville—10 Tincroft

No. 22, CHANGE-ALLEY, CORNHILL.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.

DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 58, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES.

SHARES FOR DISPOSAL.		
Devon Great Consols	Wheal Mary Ann	South Caradon
Carn Brea	Wallingtons	Great Wheal Sheba
West Caradon	West Buller	Treviskey
Trelawny	Tolgus	Bedford United

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No CHARGE made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

STIRLING'S PATENT ALLOYS.—RAILWAY CARRIAGE BEARINGS, MILL BRASSES, and all DESCRIPTIONS of CASTINGS, are MANUFACTURED by ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street, SOLE LICENSEE FOR LONDON.

BELLS of very superior quality (Stirling's Patent) are also SUPPLIED.

Transactions of Scientific Bodies.

MEETINGS DURING THE ENSUING WEEK.

THIS DAY	Medical—33, George-street, Hanover-square	5	P.M.
MONDAY	Chemical—142, Strand	8	P.M.
TUESDAY	Linnæan—Soho-square	8	P.M.
	Horticultural—21, Regent-street	2	P.M.
	Pathological—33, George-street, Hanover-square	8	P.M.
	Civil Engineers—25, Great George-street	8	P.M.
THURSDAY	Royal—Somerset-house	8½	P.M.
	Antiquaries—Somerset-house	8	P.M.
	Zoological—11, Hanover-square	3	P.M.
FRIDAY	Royal Institution—Albemarle-street	8½	P.M.
	Botanical—20, Bedford-street, Covent-garden	8	P.M.
SATURDAY	Asiatic—5, New Burlington-street	2	P.M.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The papers read on the March 26 were:—1. On the Boulder Clay of Caithness, by J. Cleghorn, Esq.—2. On the Erratic Tertiaries of Cheshire, by Joshua Trimmer, Esq., F.G.S.—3. On the Sequence of Events during the Glacial or Pleostocene Period, by Prof. Ramsay, F.G.S.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

MARCH 25.—WILLIAM CUBITT, Esq. (president), in the chair.

The paper read was "On the Improvement of the Navigation of the River Newry," by Sir John Rennie, M. Inst. C. E.

The paper announced to be read at the meeting of Tuesday next, April 1, when the monthly ballot for members will take place, was—"A Description of the Lockwood Viaduct, on the Huddersfield and Sheffield Railway," by Mr. John Hawkshaw, M. Inst. C. E.

THE EARTH'S ROTATION EXPERIMENTALLY PROVED.—Galileo discovered that all the vibrations of the pendulum are isochronous—that is, the longest stroke or curve the weighted end can reach is performed in the same period as a stroke of an inch or a few inches; and a young and promising philosopher, a M. Foucault, of Paris, has just made a discovery which promises to be of immense importance in physics. If a pendulum be set in motion in a vertical plane from north to south, such plane to an ordinary observer appears to be stationary; M. Foucault, however, shows this not to be the case, but that the plane is itself slowly, but surely and visibly, moving round the point of suspension, contrary to the earth's motion, or from east to west. The experiment has just been repeated under the superintendence of M. Arago, and fully confirmed. If a pointer be attached to the weight of a pendulum, suspended by a long and fine wire, capable of turning in all directions, and nearly in contact with the floor of a room, the line which this pointer appears to trace on the ground, and which may easily be followed by a chalk mark, will be found to be visibly but slowly turning round, and thus confirming the rotation of the earth by an experiment on its surface. The subject has caused a great sensation in Paris, and it is intended to apply to Government for the use of the Pantheon, for a grand experiment on a pendulum hung from its highest point.

OXYGEN FROM THE ATMOSPHERIC AIR.—M. Boussingault, says the *Institut*, has been for some time occupied in resolving the following problem:—To extract in a state of purity, and in a considerable quantity, the oxygen gas from the azote in the atmosphere. For this purpose M. Boussingault has given the preference to barytes, founded on its well-known property of taking up oxygen at a moderate temperature, and abandoning it under the influence of a heat sufficiently intence. From the process which M. Boussingault employed, he has remarked that 10 kilos. of barytes, in being completely oxidised, is able to take and to return afterwards 730 litres of gas. This is the number indicated by theory; but for celerity of operation, as far at least as can be judged up to the present, more than 600 litres can be counted on. In that limit, and in operating on 100 kilos. of matter, 6000 litres of oxygen gas might be disengaged at each deoxidisation; four or five operations might be performed in 24 hours, which would thus furnish from 24,000 to 30,000 litres of gas.

CALIFORNIA.—News has been received from San Francisco to the 1st Feb. There was continued stagnation in the provision market, and the dearth of rain prevented the washing of the sands, consequently gold dust was scarce. Considerable quantities of sand was, however, dug up for preparation, and a few days' rain would enable an immense amount to be collected. A quantity of quicksilver had been shipped for Callao and England, and it is stated that eventually they will be able to supply the world. On the frontier of El Dorado country the Indians had committed some ravages, and the Americans were obliged to watch day and night. They had petitioned the Government for aid. The accounts from the Gold Bluffs confirm the reports of the auriferous character of the sands in that locality. The Bluffs are some 30 miles to the northward of Trinidad, presenting to the ocean a perpendicular front of from 1 to 400 feet in height, and extending a distance of about six miles. An abundance of talcose slate mixed with quartz, and small quantities of quartz gold, are found at the base. The beach is a mixture of grey and black sand, combined with fine scales of gold. The Pacific Mining Company are preparing to wash the Bluffs on an extensive scale, but from present appearances there is little encouragement for individual enterprise.

One of the passengers on board the *Avon* had been 30 months working in California, and had procured at the diggings the largest lump of pure gold yet found; it weighs 23 lbs. 8 ozs. He purposes sending it to the Great Exhibition.

With reference to the gold mines of Venezuela, the *Port of Spain Gazette* publishes the following:—"The new steamer of the Orinoco Steam Company, the *Apuré*, arrived this evening, bringing bad news from the gold diggings. Little or no gold can be obtained; many of the diggers are threatened with starvation, and to add to their misery fever has broken out among them. We fear there is now an end to all hopes of the productiveness of these mines, and of the benefit that might result therefrom to Trinidad. We learn that matters wear an unpleasant aspect at Caraccas. The Chambers have met, but are wasting their time in idle debate, and making no provision for the claims of British subjects who have suffered by the infamous law of Espera. We fear it will need the presence of a British squadron at La Guayra to bring them to their senses." Private letters, in alluding to the existence of gold in Venezuelan Guiana, state that the gold to be collected by manual labour does not repay a fair day's wages. The gold appears to be disseminated in all that part of Venezuela, but in very small particles, and the auriferous soil, hard and argillaceous, contains immense blocks of quartz, which makes the extraction of the preceious metals a difficult task. Numbers of Indians are at work on the spot, and they are likely to be the only persons to benefit at present from the discoveries.

WATER AT AMSTERDAM.—The want of spring water is a great evil and inconvenience in this large city. The houses are provided with tanks, in which every drop of rain that falls is treasured up. This is used by the better classes for culinary purposes. Drinking-water is brought from Utrecht in stone bottles, but the main supply comes from the River Vecht, above Weesp, about 12 miles off, in large water-barges, called leggers, which may be seen on the various canals; and the poorer classes, who have no cisterns, are obliged to content themselves with this. On the first arrival of these barges the deck is on a level with the surface of the canal; but a pump is inserted in the middle of it, and as the cargo is disposed of to customers, the vessel gradually rises, until, when empty, it floats on the top, and is carried back for a fresh supply. All the water in the neighbourhood being either brackish or putrid, good water becomes an article of considerable commerce, and this precious commodity is sold at a large price, especially in winter, when it becomes necessary in severe weather to cut, at a heavy expense, a passage for the water-barges through the ice which covers the canals.—*Murray's Hand-Book*, 1850.

COURT GRANGE MINING COMPANY.—In the Lord Mayor's Court, on Wednesday, the cause, Von Uster *v.* P. Oliver, was tried. This action arose out of the formation of the Court Grange Mining Company, brought by the plantiff, upon a promissory note for 100*l.*, for money lent to the defendant in October, 1849.—The handwriting and signature to the promissory note having been fully proved, and the evidence in support of the plea "not indebted" having failed, a verdict was given for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.—According to the report of the registrar, the number of joint-stock companies provisionally registered in the year 1850 was 159, and of those completely registered 57. There had been no applications during the year for the enforcement of penalties for failure to register. By an order of the Lords of the Treasury, dated 2d Nov., 1850, it was ruled that in lieu of five clerks, each with a salary commencing at 80*l.*, and increasing 10*l.* yearly up to 150*l.*, as then sanctioned, there should be one senior clerk with a salary commencing at 150*l.*, and increasing 10*l.* yearly up to 2000*l.*, and three junior clerks, each with a salary commencing at 80*l.*, and increasing 10*l.* yearly up to 150*l.* The clerks so appointed are—George Deane (senior clerk), Henry Tucker, Thomas Joseph Betty, and Devoy M'Mahon (junior clerks). The fees received at the Registration-office in London during the year amounted to 2656*l.*, and those received at the branch-office in Dublin to 75*l.*, making a total of 2731*l.* The only joint-stock company returned as having become bankrupt during the year is that entitled "The General Commission, Ship, Loan, and Insurance Company."

THE WONDERFUL CURES PERFORMED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS astonish everybody, they remove complaints which the faculty pronounce incurable, debilitated constitutions are by their use completely invigorated; the nervous, the delicate, and the weak are made strong; and there is no other medicine known that is so certain and effectual in curing indigestion, and all billious, liver, and stomach complaints, as Holloway's pills; they are also an excellent remedy for dropsical affections and every disease incident to females, and stand unrivalled as an established family medicine, as they purify the blood, cleanse the system, strengthen the body, and reinstate it in the soundest health, and often after every other remedy has failed.—Sold by all druggists, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London;

PROFESSIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

For years past, a portion of the columns of the *Mining Journal* has been devoted to record the progress of life assurance; and the number of new offices which have sprung into existence during the past quarter of a century is proof that its advantages, its moral tendency, and its beneficial effects, in a national view of the subject, are gradually better appreciated by the community at large. Much, however, as had been done, in opening to the public facilities for availing themselves of the great benefits to be derived from the system when properly carried out, and for opening a wider field, and offering greater inducements than had been done by the older offices, there was yet room for a greater extension of the principle—that of securing to the assured a provision for themselves in the emergency of old age and want, as well as for those near and dear to them, who may be their survivors. This great desideratum has been fully accomplished by the establishment of the Professional Life Assurance Company—the fourth annual meeting of the proprietors of which was held at the offices, Cheapside, on Wednesday last,—Major STONES, the chairman of the company, in the chair,—when the following report of the directors was read by Mr. Baylis, the actuary:—

The directors feel much pleasure in again meeting their shareholders at this, their fourth annual general meeting, and in announcing to them the continued and successful progress of the company. The estimation in which the valuable and important principles of this corporation are held by the public, and the confidence reposed by them in its honour and stability, have, since the last general meeting, been fully evinced, not only by the increased value of the company's stock, but also by the rapid and remarkable extension of its business. At that time the directors announced that the 40,000 shares, constituting the capital of the company, had been almost wholly subscribed for; and they have now the gratification of reporting that a few months from that date sufficed to accomplish, without reserve, the final issue of the shares. In the month of July last the share list was closed—the shares were actually disposed of for investment—and they have ever since been obtainable only at a high premium; the amount of that premium being, at the present moment, at or above cent. per cent. on the amount paid per share. This the directors consider most satisfactory evidence of the support and approval of the community in behalf of the advantages peculiar to this office.

The list of proprietors comprises upwards of 1400 names of parties who are qualified by their position and influence to advance the best interests of the institution, and whose number and respectability have never been surpassed by the share list of any similar society. This great object having been achieved, the shares having been disposed of to parties resident throughout the towns and cities of the United Kingdom, and in the colonies, embracing individuals in almost every rank, profession, and condition of life, the directors anxiously but confidently anticipated that a short period would suffice to prove the soundness of their views in establishing such a numerous and comprehensive proprietary. They felt assured that a large accession of profitable business could not fail to accompany the united influence and co-operation of so many parties interested in the same object. The result has surpassed their expectations. The business transacted during the last year, that is, from the 1st Jan. to 31st Dec., 1850, has nearly equalled the amount of all the preceding years together, as is exhibited in the subjoined tabular form:

Years.	No. of new Policies effected in each year.	Amount assured in each year.	Amount of addional premiums in each year.
1847	69	£22,166	£571 9 2
1848	161	44,905	1850 10 1
1849	293	87,538	3553 4 8
1850	453	172,292	5610 16 9

From the above table, it appears that the number of policies effected in the year 1850 was 453: that the amount assured was 172,292*l.*; producing new premiums to the amount of 5610*l.* 16s. 9d.; while from the 1st Jan. last, 178 policies have been granted, creating an annual revenue from new premiums of upwards of 1600*l.* The total income of the company at the present time, derived from premiums, after deducting assurances, lapsed by death and other causes, amounts to upwards of 11,450*l.*; the total number of policies issued is 1155, and the amount assured 354,513*l.*

On reference to the balance-sheet, to the 31st December last, as approved and audited, which is this day laid before you, and to which the directors refer as part of this their report, it will be found that the losses by death from the commencement of the company, amount in the aggregate to 6912*l.* 19s. 11d., every claim having been promptly met and satisfied, leaving a large and increasing credit to the premium account.

When the directors consider that, independently of income derivable from annuities and interest of sums advanced by way of loans by the company—the annual income from premiums exceeds, at present, 11,450*l.* per annum, they cannot but congratulate their shareholders on the great and manifest progress of the company. Yet, with this increasing income, the expenditure remains nearly stationary; the great desire and determination of the directors being to enforce the utmost economy, compatible with energy and efficiency. To extend still further the operations, to promote the interests, and to confirm the success of the company, for its individual and collective benefit, immediate and prospective, the directors rely upon the zealous support and assistance of every assurer and shareholder. To assist in this good and desirable work—to establish in all their completeness, and to the utmost limits of their application, the peculiar, novel, and universal principles of this institution, the directors earnestly invite your cordial and continued co-operation. When you consider, not only that the interests of the representatives of the assured are amply protected and provided for after their decease, but that the assured themselves are, whilst living, secured from want and distress, the directors are sanguine in the expectation that you will promptly respond to their pressing invitation. A cursory glance among your friends will at once convince you how many of them have neglected the important duty of assurance; while a word in season and in kindness, of advice and recommendation, from you might—who can tell how soon—prove, through your instrumentality, the providential means of preserving from want a family—of preserving from indigence and poverty not only the assured himself, but also, after his decease, his otherwise helpless widow and orphans.

It has been already stated that 178 policies have been effected since the 1st of January last; should the same ratio of business be contined throughout the year, the directors hope, at the next annual meeting, to carry out the principle which pervades every operation of the company—the principle of taking care of the living, by the announcement of a considerable increase of dividend; but, at present, they recommend that the dividend for the past year be after the usual rate of 5 per cent per annum (free from income tax), on the paid-up capital of the company, and such dividend is hereby declared accordingly. The directors beg to remind the shareholders, that the amount of the dividend depends upon the amount of business transacted, and that the amount of business depends upon the shareholders, and all parties interested in the corporation, combining their strenuous efforts to extend the operations of the company.

The following gentlemen retire, as directors, by rotation, namely:—Thomas George Williams, Esq., E. Gamaliel Winthrop, Esq., W. Wellington Cooper, Esq., Andrew Durham, Esq., and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election, and are recommended by the board accordingly.

The directors consider it advisable that the vacancy now existing in the direction should be filled up. The Rev. Henry Hamilton, of Monkstown, near Dublin, and of Montague-square, London, a duly qualified shareholder, has given the requisite notice as a candidate; and being by his influence and position well qualified to promote the interests of the institution, the directors have much pleasure in recommending him to the shareholders for election.

The auditors who retire by rotation are, George Bain, Esq., and George Evans, Esq., who, being eligible, are recommended for re-election.

Convinced that the interests of the company would be greatly advanced by the formation of local boards of management, the directors decided on establishing the same in Birmingham and Manchester, and they are gratified in being able to state that the respectable and excellent gentlemen forming those boards of management, assisted by their able agents, have contributed largely to the general good. Nor can they refer to their agents generally, or to their experienced and highly respectable medical referees, but in terms of the highest respect, and with the warmest acknowledgments for their invaluable services in securing and promoting the business and interests of the corporation. In conclusion, relying confidently on the unabated exertions of their assurers, their shareholders, their local boards of management, their agents, their medical referees, and upon every friend and well-wisher, the directors predict that in due time the Professional Life Assurance Company will, by the greatness of its operations and capabilities, confer benefits upon the community as important and lasting as the prosperity it is destined to realise for itself will be distinguished and enduring.

From the statement of accounts, it appeared that the paid-up capital was 19,225*l.* 10s.; premiums and renewals, 13,411*l.* 16s. 7d.; deposit account, 7707*l.* 16s.; loan guarantee fund, 382*l.* 10s. 8d.; purchases of annuities, 4403*l.* 1s. 11d.—making a total of receipts since the establishment of the company of 45,080*l.* 15s. 2d. The payments on losses by deaths amounted to 6913*l.*; commissions, 3046*l.*; engraving, printing, stationery, &c., 2630*l.*; loan account due the company, 9648*l.*; salaries, 7882*l.*; advertising, 2301*l.*; dividend, 728*l.*, and sundry other payments, leaving a balance of 1588*l.* 3s. 4d.

The CHAIRMAN said, that the report contained such complete information of the progress and favourable position of the company, that it would be superfluous for him to take up the time of the meeting by any great extension of his remarks. The institution had now attained the fourth year of its existence—a sturdy boy more like fourteen than four; and he believed that, from the soundness of the principles on which it was based, it would be always young—*viret in æternum*; and as long as England continued to be England, as long as society was conscious of its best and truest interests, so long would this institution continue to flourish. The proprietary now numbered 1453 names, whose position and influence were highly calculated to advance the interests of the institution; still it appeared that the shareholders as individuals had not done their duty, for if these 1453 persons had each brought three policies to the office they would have numbered between 4000 and 5000. He, however, trusted they would make up for lost time, and at their next annual meeting he should have to congratulate them on an increase of three times three, and thus place the institution in a position to attain that eminence to which its importance entitled it. He concluded, by moving the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. MITCHELL.

Mr. GLOVER, in addressing the meeting, said that, while he perfectly coincided with the report, and admired the principles on which the company was formed, the indisputability of the policies, and absence of a charge for stamp duties, and other advantages not possessed by other companies, still he felt that the most important principle embodied in the plan was securing to every individual assurer, in old age or straitened circumstances, a provison which could never fail, and also to every shareholder, whether assured or not—facts with which, if the public were better acquainted, he believed the institution would be in a still more flourishing condition.

Mr. HESELTINE considered the day of their fourth annual meeting a proud one for the members of the company. On meeting on this occasion, they had seen accomplished that object which, four years since, they attempted to establish; and the result proved they had adopted no Utopian views, but those based on sound and unerring principles. Although they commenced during a period of unexampled commercial difficulty and distress, and during the period of their progress a severe and fatal epidemic had raged with extreme violence, they had persevered, and had succeeded. Life assurance was yet, however surprising it might seem, but little known or appreciated; but as the knowledge of its true advantages became wider diffused, as exemplified in this institution, the greater portion of society in all parts of the world would become participators in its benefits. He must acknowledge that his own opinions on life assurance had been tardy, but probably in consequence that they were the more sincere; and he noticed an incident which had come within their own experience to show the great benefits their institution was calculated to confer. A clerk, about 26 years of age, in perfect health, had insured his life for 500*l.*, payable to his widow at his death. Six months only had elapsed, when he was attacked with the prevailing epidemic, and in a few days ceased to exist; but the satisfaction, the happiness, which he evinced during his brief illness, from the knowledge that those he loved were provided for, was an example which none who witnessed it could forget, and which he hoped would influence many to adopt the same course, before the opportunity had passed by them for ever.

Mr. WALKER, the company's agent for the Cape of Good Hope, bore testimony to the alacrity with which the institution had been supported in that colony, notwithstanding much popular prejudice. The population was mixed—being Dutch, French, English, &c.; and while other companies had falled in making way there, 650 shares had been taken out of the 1000 appropriated to the colony, and many had effected assurances on their lives.

The meeting was also addressed by Messrs. Williams, Winthorp, Durham, Cooper, Hart, and others, bearing testimony to the great advantages to be derived from the promulgation of the principles on which the company was based, its rapid progress, and certainty of attaining a position unexampled in the history of such societies, when the report was adopted unanimously, the retiring directors and auditors re-elected, and a vacancy in the direction filled by the election of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Monkstown, near Dublin, and London—all which gentlemen returned thanks.

Mr. BIRMINGHAM then proposed an increase of allowance to the directors, from one to two guineas for each attendance, as he considered the time devoted by gentlemen in their position was worthy the increased sum.—The motion was opposed by Mr. GLADDING, who considered they were not justified in the present state of the funds of the company in adding to their expenses. He moved an amendment to that effect, which was lost by a majority of 36 to 19; and the original motion was carried by a majority of 38 to 15.

A motion was also carried for increasing the auditors' allowance from 40 to 50 guineas per annum.

A vote of thanks was then passed to Messrs. Barker and Cooper, the medical officers, Mr. Elderton, solicitor, and Mr. Baylis, the actuary, and principal promoter of the company, who all replied in terms indicative of the greatest confidence in the stability of the undertaking, and assurances of advancing its best interests to the utmost of their power.

Mr. BAYLIS in particular drew attention to the inducements which the society held out for the spread of the adoption of life assurance, and said that leaving honour, morality, and family affection entirely out of the question, he could trust alone to self-interest to bring them customers. They had, by adopting the principle of insuring the impossibility of the assured being in want, opened a field of operation, by which the institution would flourish when the heads of the present generation were laid in the dust. He called attention to the accumulation of wealth by the older offices, one of which had now 9,000,000*l.* sterling, producing only 3 per cent. per annum, which, if properly invested, and one-tenth of the income devoted to supply the wants of the assured, the principle adopted by the Professional Company, the money would be divided, for the benefit of the assurers and society at large.

It is highly important to make generally known, that by the plan of this company, not only are the interests of the representatives of the assured amply protected and provided for after their decease, but that the assured themselves are, while living, secured from want and distress. The directors have power to appropriate *one-tenth* of the entire profits of the company for the relief of aged and distressed parties assured for life who have paid five years' premiums, widows and orphans; and of aged and distressed proprietors, assured or not, their widows and orphans, together with 5 per cent. per annum on the capital originally invested by them. These advantages to the living are not, we believe, to be found in any other existing company. Assurances are also granted against paralysis, blindness, insanity, accidents, and other bodily and mental afflictions; and, if the advantages offered were embraced by all whose pecuniary means place them in their power, destitution and distress arising from loss of life would be immeasurably diminished. It is a startling fact, and one at a first thought hard to believe, that out of a population in this kingdom of probably nearly 30,000,000, of whom at least 6,000,000 may be reckoned as heads of families, only about 200,000 policies of life assurance are in existence, notwithstanding the large increase of assurance offices, and the inducements held out. There is little doubt, however, that as the principles of the Professional are extended, the public at large will avail themselves of these benefits; and already one office, the Trafalgar, established only a few months on the same system, is making rapid strides, and progressing in a most unexampled manner in the disposal of its shares, particularly in the provinces.

PROGRESS OF COMMERCIAL ENTERPRISE.

Among the new branches of enterprise which now occupy the share market, and which are likely, next to mining, to become prominent and permanent, are steam-navigation and electric telegraphs. Whilst the consol market has been occupied for nearly two centuries with dealings in the same stock, the operations of the share market are directed chiefly to objects of temporary interest. Mines alone have always commanded a place in the market; railway shares, although introduced in the beginning of this century, were not dealt in largely till 1824, and, although now largely engrossing the market, and always, on account of their large capital, likely to occupy it to a considerable extent, yet the time will come when they will be no longer predominant. Canal shares were the masters of the market in the last century, but notwithstanding that the capital is considerable, and as large as ever, they are now scarcely dealt in. They are held as family investments, as heir-looms and in trust, and rarely come into the market, having passed a stage which first-class railway securities are now reaching. Docks, water companies, and bridges commanded attention in the first quarter of this century—now they are seldom heard of. After 1820 assurance companies were much extended, and after 1830 joint-stock banks; but such shares can never be extensively dealt in. As, therefore, new undertakings are brought into the market, their paying capabilities are of some interest. Bridges we know to have been a sink of money, however beneficial to the country.

Steam-boat companies may be said to have come out in 1824, again in 1836. There was another period led to the establishment of the ocean lines, and now it is evident large demands will be made upon the public in consequence of the completion of the ocean routes, the establishment of the screw and of auxiliary steam-power, the extension of steam, omnibus traffic, and the introduction of the American construction for our short-sea traffic. The old ocean companies are increasing their operations and capital, the Eastern Steam Navigation Company require 2,000,000*l.*, the General Screw Steam Company have authority to increase their capital to 1,000,000*l.* In the year of the Exhibition it is very evident the boats working short and cheap trips on the Thames must be largely increased, and the attention of our river builders is turned to that point. For the coast traffic, the enterprising firm of Robinson and Russell are building a boat which shall make a quick passage from London to Boulogne, and have 200 sleeping berths, on the system adopted by Mr. A. Robinson from his American experience, and introduced into India. This class of vessels, once begun, must be greatly extended; for at present our steamers for night travelling are far behind those of the United States, and are not comparable to the old *Trekschuits* which plied at night between Bruges and Ghent. New steam ports are being yearly established; the Northern Steam Company have begun running boats from Lowestoft to Denmark, and Harwich will soon be brought into work for the North Sea traffic.

Thus, although a large amount of capital is already invested, a much larger amount must evidently be called up, and a great influence be produced on many departments of trade. The demand for iron for machinery and hulls will largely employ our home industry, and an example be set to the Government, notwithstanding dockyard influence and misrepresentation, for the greater use of iron in naval construction. When capitalists are thus drawn upon for millions, they ask what they are to get; and the present state of affairs is a satisfactory one. It is true some companies have been knocked up by mismanagement, and some of the large companies are greatly benefitting by the contract money, but on the whole a good return is obtained. The General Steam Navigation Company has paid a dividend for a quarter of a century, and which is now 10 per cent.; the Royal Mail Steam pays 6¾ per cent.; the Peninsular and Oriental, 8 per cent.; and the General Screw Company, 8 per cent. The shareholders have further benefitted by bonuses and the issue of new shares.

The case of the telelegraph companies seems an obscure one, because they are new, and the public knows little about them. That there will be a vast extension of telegraphs is evident, because this country is far behind the United States, Austria, and Prussia; but then comes the question—do, and will, telegraphs pay? It is known very well that they pay handsome dividends in the United States, and yield good returns to the continental Governments, but what they do here is not known, as there are no shares in the market. It seems, nevertheless, that the South Eastern Railway, although working under 100 miles, get a good return, and the Eletric Telegraph Company have received in patent-right alone, 122,285*l.*, besides making a profit of 48,048*l.*, to which they acknowledge. In one year this latter company paid on a 35*l.* share 4 per cent. dividend and 15*l.* bonus. The Submarine Company, and the British Electric Telegraph Company, although they have some contracts, are not yet in full working. It seems, judging by all the information we have, the returns are large; but the call for capital cannot be very extensive, as it is estimated that 500,000*l.* would supply all India with 100,000 miles of telegraph.

The guardians of the Leicester Union have accepted a tender to light the workhouse with gas for 10 years, at 2s. 9d. per 1000 cubic feet. Up to this time gas has not been introduced into that establishment.

Original Correspondence.

SWANSEA TICKETINGS.

SIR,—Mr. H. J. Bath's letter, in your columns of last week, is intended to convey to you and the public that my communication of the 12th, which appeared in your paper of the 15th, is not founded on truth. God forbid that I should attempt to do any such thing. That gentleman is, notwithstanding, quite correct in stating that neither his father, or himself, ever made such a statement to me; but I still avow that Mr. Bath was my informant, *unasked for*. I have just seen the gentleman who was present at the time, and it seems that the regulus referred to had been sampled with a view of its being sold at a ticketing, but that it had afterwards been withdrawn, and sold by private bargain, with the loss of the value of silver it contained, and in the manner described in my letter to you of the 26th February. I hope the Messrs. Bath do not for a moment suppose that I have taken up the subject through any invidious feeling—quite the contrary. I beg to assure them it is more through sorrow than malice, which I hope to be able to prove. They (the Messrs. Bath) have not yet attempted to deny that such sale, and in the manner described, had taken place in Swansea; and such being the case, it would have been their duty to have pointed out, not only to the proprietor of the regulus, but also to the public, the existence of such evils, rather than have left it for the pen of an anonymous writer. The great and natural question asked in the commercial world is—How is it that the importation of foreign copper ore into the different copper smelting establishments in England and Wales does not go on to increase in the same ratio as it did some years since, and how have so many copper smelting-works been established in other countries, draining the works in England and Wales of their smelters, and leaving one-third of the furnaces unemployed? You, Sir, have from time to time manfully, and permit me to say unflinchingly, answered those questions, without fear or favour. The question for the Messrs. Bath to answer, if they will, is—Did such a sale of regulus as that which forms the subject of this correspondence take place, and did the Messrs. Williams, or their agent, object to its being sold only for the value of its copper?

Being a well-wisher for the increase of smelting in this country, my only object is to root out, if possible, and not throw a veil over, those obstacles which have hitherto existed between the miner and smelter, well knowing, when this is accomplished, that our natural advantages enables us to compete with all the world in the reduction of copper ore. A MINER.

March 25.

CRAFTNANT COPPER MINE.

SIR,—In your Journal of the 16th Nov., there is a notice of an extraordinary discovery of copper in North Wales, under the heading, "Newly-Discovered Celebrated Craftnant Copper Mine, near Harlech." The notice states that, some months previous to the date, an account was given of this "extraordinary metalliferous formation" in the *Mining Journal*, and that it consisted of large conglomerated masses of copper ore, at various points along the line of the lode, to the distance of some hundreds of yards; but that, within the last few days, the miners had cut a fine lode of solid copper, 3 ft. wide, in the deep adit level, proving the continuous character of one of the surface masses to the depth of 20 fathoms, and that the rough copper ore realised from 16*l.* to 20*l.* per ton. A gentleman, who purchased an interest upon the above reports, wishes to know whether any and what sales have been made, as very little dressing would be necessary with such high-priced ore; and, if so, if you could have the goodness to inform him as to the quantity and price? ENQUIRER.

London, March 26.

PERRAN ST. GEORGE MINES.

SIR,—I admit that the remark I made, as respects the patch of granite at Clegga-head, has elicited some facts from Capt. Pill, of Perran St. George Mine; but as self-improvement should always be the miners' motto, Mr. Ennor must not jump too hastily to a conclusion as more may yet come out than is "dreamt of in our philosophy." He will pardon me for observing, that neither of them are explicit enough—both seem willing to explain what they know to be fact, as well as what they conceive to be so. I would, therefore, submit two or three questions to them, bearing directly upon the point; it is done on my part in the most friendly disposition towards them individually, and believing they can answer satisfactorily, if not conclusively.

Mr. Ennor worked as a miner at Great St. George during the period of his minority, and although a young hand at it then, I give him credit for an observant eye, and as retentive a memory as the man of Ross (a mutual friend of ours). Well, then, did Mr. Ennor work in a granite stratum at that period, or how far distant from it? Did he see others working and raising copper ore in that stratum? If he is prepared to answer affirmatively, then I would ask whether it was not in close approximation to one of the elvan courses? Any further explanations in this respect which he may furnish will be equally acceptable. Can he point out where any part of the large amount of copper ore sold by the English Mining Association was risen from a granite stratum, and if under circumstances above alluded to or not? Then, I would ask Capt. Pill, where have the present company risen much copper ore from the granite, and free of the elvan courses? both as to the quantity and value, and in what proportion to that risen in the clay-slate. In what year was copper ore first risen by the present company in the granite? Do any of the working levels approach to "within about 40 fathoms north and west of Clegga granite?" and which of them? He describes it "about circular, and its diameter from 200 to 300 fathoms"—would he furnish a sketch upon tracing paper, showing also the "Wheal Leisure south underlayers, which should by their direction pass into it," and do not, as far as he can see? still he can show as far as he can trace; the rest may be left for after-consideration.

I would also inquire about "the two elvan courses at 80 and 100 fathoms south of the two granite points—the one underlaying north and the other south, traversing the whole length of the sett." How near are these two elvan courses to each other at surface, and below, and how fast the underlay of each? This may induce him to set forth much useful and instructive information on this interesting subject. Cornwall has five principal masses of granite and nine smaller tracts, which none dispute. Clegga-point is admitted by Mr. Henwood, at page 144 of his work, to be one of the nine; he there states, following Dr. Boase—

> At great depths all these nine are probably united, as in every case, except that at Clegga-point; their dimensions enlarge, and they spread out beneath the slates as they descend; they have, therefore, been appropriately likened to islands of granite rising out of an ocean of slate.

Further on he states that—

> Beds of granite extend into the slate in a nearly horizontal direction, and for a great many fathoms, but the position of the latter does not seem to have been disturbed.

Professor Sedgwick also adds his testimony—viz.:

> The separation of the granite at Clegga-point from the killas is neither parallel to the fissures in the one, nor to the great cleavage of the other, but may be represented by a very irregular superficies, which is, on the whole, nearly perpendicular to the horizon.

Mr. Henwood's version is that—

> There is a small patch of granite at Clegga-point, but the principal rock is slate, which is more or less micaceous, even at considerable distances from the granite, but still further from it becomes gradually calcareous. Elvan courses are numerous throughout the district, and there are some of them in the calcareous tracts also.

Capt. Pill has the advantage of eight or nine years further explorations of the deep (the best proof of all), since the above extracts were originally published; consequently, he has developed the mine in extent and depth very considerably, whereby he is now in a position to confirm or upset part of what was written then, by facts as he has really found them—the which would, at this moment, be more valuable than all the theoretical outpourings of the "Igneous school, or a deserter from thence, who has imbibed more recent views."

Truro, March 24. ARGUS.

MR. ENNOR'S THEORY OF LODES.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Ennor, mistakes my motive in occasionally writing to your Journal, if he thinks that I am actuated by any personal hostility towards him, or by any jealousy lest his theory, when published, should procure him scientific honour. I shall be pleased if he can illuminate the mining world, as the sun illumines the planet we inhabit, by a "flood of light." I believe his object is good, and I should like to see many more of the mine agents engaged in writing to your valuable paper, like Mr. Ennor. I know that many of them are in possession of a store of geological facts, which, if published, would considerably augment the amount of that sort of knowledge now abroad. But it appears that they have a great aversion to the task, either from a humble opinion of their powers, or from an apprehension of involving themselves in an interminable controversy. Mr. Ennor, however, like a man of spirit, has given his fears to the winds, and comes boldly forward as a champion for what he believes to be geological truth. How far his theory may be accordant with truth, it is not for me to judge fully until the whole comes out—nor, perhaps, even then; but Mr. Ennor must not, or ought not, be offended if other persons claim a liberty to think for themselves. If he cannot *demonstrate* his position, he must not be surprised if men differ from him; and I take it that demonstration in the matter is impossible at present. Mr. Ennor concludes his letter of the 18th inst. with these words—"Man, govern thy temper—spite only destroys wit." There is a maxim of a very ancient date, to the effect that "it is much easier to give than to receive advice;" just as precept is much more readily given than practised. I can see this maxim exemplified in Mr. Ennor—he it is that appears most quarrelsome. There was nothing in my letter displaying the temper adverted to, that I am aware of—certainly not in my feeling when I wrote. Why should I quarrel with him? I know nothing against him. Two or three weeks ago (1st of March) a letter appeared in your Journal, signed "Miram," containing a very smooth, good-tempered, illustration of Mr. Ennor's theory, which made the theory appear somewhat ridiculous certainly, but it breathed nothing of the temper which Mr. Ennor exhibited in his evasive reply of the 8th inst. He found that "Miram" had the vantage ground, and that he (Mr. Ennor) could not bear up his theory; he, therefore, speaks like an ill-used man, when no harm was intended or done.

I will conclude by taking the liberty to give Mr. Ennor two words of advice; the first is, to publish the whole of the theory as soon as he can. I, for one, intend to be "neutral till then." The second is an echo of his advice to me—"Man, govern thy temper."—R. S.: *March* 25.

COOMBE VALLEY SLATE QUARRY.

SIR,—I did not notice the remarks on this quarry in time to reply last week. Mr. Smith's winding-up has surprised me, and particularly when he tells us they have there a vein of the very best slate, 100 ft. thick. Where have the lynx-eyed Avery and Sloggatt been?—the only two men in Cornwall who have ever seen their outlay returned on slate quarries for the last half-century. Surely, these men must have been very fond of playing a risky game at hazard, in working quarries which seldom ever produce a bed of good slate 20 ft. thick, and to have left a bed of the very best rock, 100 ft. thick, such as was never seen in Cornwall, close to their doors. One might have thought them like the fox, fond of a ramble, and never disturbing themselves about the good things at home; but their attention must have been aroused, from seeing so many parties attempting to work it within the last 20 years, and all walking out minus. Still I hope these keen-eyed men, so celebrated for carrying off the prizes in Cornish slate quarries, will ultimately turn out to have been very short-sighted, otherwise they would not have allowed Mr. Smith and party to carry off the golden fleece, paying 50 per cent. profit! I have no doubt but that a bed of clay-slate might be found there of 1 ft. or even 500 ft. thick, but am not aware if Mr. Smith has adopted the most improved plan of dressing it, and erected large ovens for baking cliff slate, which is thought to improve them very much; it expels nearly all the salt water they have imbibed for a thousand years. Before they undergo this process they are said to be always damp, to oxidise the nails, and decay the timber. The old adage says—"It is better to be born lucky than rich," and I hope to see it verified with the shareholders of Coombe Valley.

Wiveliscombe, March 24. N. ENNOR.

GREAT DEVON CONSOLS MODEL WATER-WHEEL.

SIR,—I can have no doubt of the beautiful workmanship of the model referred to in last week's Journal, as having just been forwarded for exhibition in the Crystal Palace. I know Mr. N. Smith to be a very clever man; but a model coming from the mine, A 1 of the world, should show something more than beauty of workmanship. Where is the "science"—the "march of improvement?" It is only the substitution of iron for wood; the principle and application is the same as in 1751. A model should represent economy of power and expense to be of service to mining or manufacturing interests. The large "original wheel" is neither economy of power or expense, nor an improvement in principle or application, on those made in the early days of the late Mr. Gribble.—A SHAREHOLDER: *Cardigan, March* 24.

COMPENDIUM OF BRITISH MINING—THE DOLCOATH MINE.

SIR,—Mr. J. Y. Watson, in his notice of this mine, says it is 300 fms. deep, that the present returns yield about 7000*l.* a year, and that Pryce said, more than 50 years since, the depth was barely 100 fathoms. I should feel obliged by your allowing me to state that the present depth is 259 fms., the present returns of tin and copper rather more than 20,000*l.* a year, and that the depth 70 years since was 180 fathoms. In other respects, Mr. Watson is tolerably right.—A MINER IN DOLCOATH MINE, OF FORTY-FIVE YEARS' STANDING.

Camborne, March 20.

WHEAL RUSSELL.

SIR,—In your Journal of 15th inst., a slight mistake occurs in the report of this mine, which I should feel obliged by your allowing me to correct. The report says, "driving the 37 fm. level *east* on the large lode, producing ore," whereas it should be *west*; and this great lode improving; no doubt but it will make a vast quantity of ores in West Wheal Russell. They have a lode now in Wheal Russell turning out 6 tons of ore per fathom; a few fathoms below the present bottom level they will have the junction of all the great lodes.

Tavistock, March 26. A SUBSCRIBER.

THE GWENNAP MINES.

SIR,—I have not leisure this week to reply satisfactorily to the letter of "Argus," inserted in the last week's Journal, but I intend to send a reply to you in time for the next week's Number. There are a few statistical facts, not now in my possession, but which are necessary to enable me to reply to that letter in a right manner.—R. SYMONS: *Parade, Truro, March* 26.

WHEAL VINCENT.

SIR,—In your Journal of last week, it is stated that at a meeting of adventurers a proposition was made to resist the payment of my wages, &c. The *et cetera* is money, that I need not now mention; nor do I intend to trouble you with a long detail respecting the wind-machine, &c., as the matter will shortly be proved, who is right or wrong, in court. All I have to say just now is, that the machine, or the little temporary wind-wheel, which consists of eight fir poles, worth about 9d. to 1s. each, and a deal axle, worth about 30s., is all the principal part. It worked well as a substitute for the horse-engine, and forked the water in *two hours*, when, at the same time, it would take the horses eight hours. However, fortunately for the company, I had cut a course of tin in a new part of the sett, a long distance from the old workings, where they have been working ever since I left the mine; and although the discovery is a complete salvation to the mine, having driven on a course of tin 40 fms. in length, yet those very liberal gentlemen deem it just to stop my hard-earned wages. But I think there will be something done by the Vice-Warden in this matter.—JOHN SPARGO: *Great Sheba, March* 27.

[We have also received a communication from a "Looker-on" on the same subject, in which he corroborates the above statement. He states that Wheal Vincent was a "knacked" mine, not considered worth anything by the late adventurers; and that for the discovery made by Capt. Spargo, and his perseverance in carrying out the workings, praise ought to be conferred upon him rather than censure, even if the wheel did not answer expectations.]

WHEAL WALTER.

SIR,—In the notice in your last Number of this case, tried at the Devon Lent Assizes, you state—"We understand that this decision, although apparently adverse to defendant, is accompanied by mitigatory circumstances, and that probably payment of costs alone will satisfy the plaintiff." Now, Sir, there is nothing throughout the trial to warrant this. The Chief Baron stopped the case, on finding a resolution passed by the adventurers themselves, in which Messrs. Bayley and Fox were requested to sue the defaulters, and the jury immediately gave a verdict for plaintiff for the whole amount claimed.

Penzance, March 26. VERAX.

ANONYMOUS CAUTIONS ON MINES.

"Oh, would some gift the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

SIR,—I must once more, and for the last time on this special subject, beg to trespass on your space to reply to the letter of Mr. Readwin, in your last Journal. It is to be wished that we could, as the Scotch poet's inspiration prays in the above quotation, see ourselves with the eyes of others, and we should then be less open, perhaps, to censure, whether well or ill-deserved. To think right, it appears, is not always to do right; to make public an anonymous attack upon certain mines, unaccompanied by any observation whatever of an aggravating character, is deemed injudicious and unwise; to attempt by so doing to bring into daylight the authors of what may turn out to be pure slander, is not only not thanked but censured, and the motive, instead of being appreciated, misunderstood. Mr. Readwin "doubts the wisdom of a respectable broker in making public such communications;" he would, therefore, have left them to smoulder in secret, instead of striking the fire out, and leaving nothing behind but the ashes. My reasons for requesting your insertion of the said communications were to elicit the truth, and were based upon the argument that, if the mines were *bonâ fide*, they would bear, and be benefitted by scrutiny—if bad, they ought to go "to the tomb of all the Capulets." The anonymous writer simply asked for "inspection;" and although Mr. Readwin dislikes his interference, he adopts his advice—a very eminent geologist having, it appears, been chosen by Mr. Readwin to inspect three of the mines in question forthwith: we wait the result. What I may do, Mr. Editor, with any future letters of the "Mrs. Harris" school addressed to me, I cannot say. Perhaps I shall be guided by the experience I may gain in the present instance; but doubting the policy or propriety of suppression, where a principle of action is involved, I incline to think I should again seek your columns. Mr. Readwin, however unsound his views on this matter generally, deserves complimenting for his letter, and will have no reason to regret its appearance, or the occasion which has called it forth. He is master of a playful vein of composition, and has done what very few attempt—enlivened the dull subject of mining with touches of wit and humour, which are the more to be appreciated from their rarity.

King-street, Cheapside, March 28. JAMES CROFTS.

LONGFORD SLATE QUARRY.—This quarry, situated near Tavistock, has passed into the hands of Messrs. Sims and Whitborne, who intend to work it in a very spirited manner. The slate is considered to be the best in the county.

A Compendium of British Mining.

BY J. Y. WATSON, ESQ., F.G.S.

WHEAL TRELAWNY SILVER-LEAD MINE,

NEAR LISKEARD, CORNWALL.

This sett is situate in the parish of Menheniotte, and conducted on the Cost-book System. In 520 shares, 3*l.* 15s. per share paid up—present market value, 52*l.* 10s. The sett in extent is 400 fathoms on the course of the lode, and held on lease for 21 years (13 years unexpired), at 1-12th dues, the lords being Charles Trelawny, John Carthew, and J. Toby, Esqs., and Dr. Honey, who have consented to take 1-15th dues for the last few years.

The first returns from this mine were made in April, 1844, and from that time, to the end of October, 1848, the quantity sold was 2658 tons, yielding in money 41,149*l.* 8s. 2d., being an average of 15*l.* 10s. 6d. per ton. Up to 1846, 3120*l.* profit were divided among the shareholders, when an addition to the sett was made by the purchase of a field of Dr. Honey for 1200*l.*, and new machinery erected, at a cost of least 2000*l.* more. These amounts having been paid from the returns, no dividends were declared for two years. The above returns were made from the south mine; but to the north of Trehane a considerable run of ore ground has been laid open, and from which good returns have since been made, and of richer quality for silver. The machinery at present consists of two draught steam-engines, one of 22-inch cylinder, the other of 50-inch; also a steam-whim of 22-inch cylinder, with crushing and stamping machines attached to a water-wheel. Phillips' shaft has been sunk to a 82 fm. level; Trelawny's shaft to the 92. At the north mine, Smith's shaft has been sunk 7 fms. below the 55 fm. level, and levels extended in the 55.

The returns since 1848 have been about 100 tons per month, yielding rather more than 2000*l.*, at a monthly cost of about 1200*l.* to 1500*l.*; and the profits divided among the shareholders have been as follows:—

In 1846 (as stated above)	£3120	0	0
In 1849	3640	0	0
In 1850	5720	0	0
In 1851 (first quarterly dividend)	1500	0	0
Total	£13,980	0	0

The prospects of the mine for the continuance of dividends are considered very favourable. Meetings are held quarterly.

WHEAL MARY ANN.

A silver-lead mine, adjoining Wheal Trelawny to the south, conducted on the Cost-book System; in 512 shares, 5*l.* 5s. paid—market value, 60*l* Purser and manager, Peter Clymo, jun., Liskeard. The sett, which is much larger than Trelawny, is held on lease for 21 years, of which 14 are unexpired, at 1-12th dues. The surface owner is Miss Pollard, who, in addition to the dues, received 1000*l.* out of the first profits.

At the commencement of the works, a shaft (Barrett's) was sunk close to the boundary of Trelawny, where the lode was cut at a depth of 5 fms. Another shaft (Pollard's) was commenced on a hill further south, and upon which a steam-engine, of 46 and 25-inch cylinders combined, have been erected. This shaft is 70 fathoms deep, and levels have been driven both north and south, opening a considerable quantity of ore ground. To the end of November, 1848, the returns were 557 tons 2 cwts. 1 qr., yielding in money, 9330*l.* 7s. 7d.

After this the returns increased, and enabled the shareholders to pay Miss Pollard her premium of 1000*l.*, and make the following dividends:—

In 1849—1*l.* 5s. per share	£ 640	0	0
In 1850—11*l.* per share	5632	0	0
In 1851—first quarterly dividend	1536	0	0
Total	£7808	0	0

The present returns are yielding a considerable monthly profit, and meetings are held quarterly, to make dividends, audit accounts, &c.

SOUTH TRELAWNY

Is to the south of Mary Ann, and about one mile from Trelawny. The sett is very large, and an enormous premium was paid for it. Conducted on the Cost-book System, in 256 shares; upwards of 20*l.* per share paid up, and price 1*l.* Agent, Capt. Jenkin; London secretary, Mr. T. Hacket, 26, Birchin-lane.

The mine is held on lease for 21 years, of which 14 are unexpired, at 1-15th dues, of Mr. Rabey. Considering the time occupied, very little has been done in the mine, and that little to no profitable result. The nature of the ground, however, has lately changed for the better.

SAFETY COMPRESSED-AIR LANTHORN FOR COLLIERIES.—We have on more than one occasion stated, among the various appliances of compressed-air included in patents taken out by the Baron Von Rathen, that he has not overlooked the necessities of the working collier. One is a lanthorn for the consumption of the gases of the mine, and supplied with compressed air—the products of combustion passing away to the atmosphere through wire gauze, thus making it an economic safety-lamp. Diagrams are now being prepared to illustrate a description which we shall give in our next. Another invention of the baron's is a method of conveying fresh air to the miner in case of emergency—a plan which, had it been in operation at the Victoria Colliery at the late awful catastrophe, numbers would probably have been saved, it being now pretty clearly proved that more deaths occur from inhalation of the after-damp than from the actual explosion.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION OF THE WORKING MINER IN BELGIUM.—Many beneficial regulations have lately come into force in Belgium relative to the better ventilation and lighting of the mines in that country, with a view to prevent the frequent recurrence of explosions of gas. Another royal decree has just made its appearance, enjoining the establishment, within a certain period, of inclined ladders, in order to afford greater facilities for communication between the different parts of the mines, or for escape in case of danger. The regulation applies to every mine in the country.

STEALING BRASSES FROM A WATER-WHEEL OF A MINE.—Robert Stewart, at the assizes, Carnarvon, on the 17th inst., was tried for stealing three brass boshes, belonging to a water-wheel, the property of T. A. Smith, Esq. The case being proved, and the sale of them to two other parties as receivers, the Judge directed an acquittal, on the ground that "the indictment did not coincide with the offence charged." However, upon a fresh indictment being preferred, for "stealing from a *certain freehold*, the three brasses being part and parcel of the same," the jury found a verdict of guilty; and the Court ordered him to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for four calender months. It is somewhat important to mine agents and others whether the opinion that such property should be considered "a fixture," or otherwise; and we shall be ready to insert such opinions as they may offer, to serve as a caution to owners, as well as thieves. The law should be well defined in such cases; for, notwithstanding there was no moral doubt of the actual guilt of the parties in the present trial, the principal nearly escaped justice, and the receivers have got free through a flaw in the first indictment.

MINING IN JAMAICA.—By an official notification, we learn that "the partnership formed for the purpose of mining on the Island of Jamaica, under articles dated 1st of December, 1849, and known under the style of the British and American Mining Company, being a partnership at will, the same is dissolved by the withdrawal of the undersigned, and by mutual consent.—Fred. Goodell, Charles P. Baldwin, Charles J. Starr." A correspondent says—"I am sorry I cannot give you the reasons which have led to this dissolution. I must, however, reiterate my conviction, that the country has great mineral wealth, and only requires capital and the steady exertions of your countrymen to develope her resources."

PATENT LAW REFORM.—In addition to the bill for protecting the exhibition of new inventions at the Great Exhibition, which has already passed the House of Lords, and is now passing the Commons, a bill for the permanent amendment of the Patent Law has been presented to the House of Lords by Lord Brougham—the principal provisions of this being to place the practice of patents under the control of commissioners, who may appoint proper persons as examiners. One patent to cover the whole of Great Britain, Ireland, and the colonies and possessions abroad—the cost of such patent to be 80*l.*, with a further stamp duty of 40*l.*, payable before the expiration of the third year, and then a further stamp of 70*l.* before the expiration of the *seventh year*. Letters patent to be dated as early as the day of filing petition. Specifications to be enrolled at the Patent-office. Copies of specifications to be open to inspection, and to be printed and published by her Majesty's printers.

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—The lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 80 fm. level, is just as last reported; the lode in the 80 fm. level, east of said shaft, is as we progress east improving in size, and is from 4 to 6 feet wide, composed principally of capel and mundic, which we consider are favourable indications. The lode in the 70 fm. level, east of this shaft, is from 6 to 7 feet wide, 5 ft. of the south part is worth for copper ore from 50*l.* to 60*l.* per fm. The lode in Wyld's shaft, sinking under the 60 fm. level, is 4 ft. wide, containing some good stones of copper ore; we hope by the end of the present working month this shaft will be sunk as deep as the bottom of the 70 fm. level, which will be a great acquisition for discharging the ores from it. There is no other change to notice in any other of our tutwork operations since the last report. Our tribute pitches continue to look very well.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The 115 end east is improved, the lode in the bottom being much more orey in dipping westward; we shall not see much more about it for a few days, as the men are driving by the side of the lode, and will not take it down until the middle of next week. In extending the cross cut north in the 47 fm. level, we have cut another (or, perhaps, part of the Tavistock lode) to the west of the slide, about 6 in. wide; it is, therefore, probable that the lode is disturbed by the slide, and we may cut the main part by continuing to drive north. There is no alteration in any other place.

BODMIN CONSOLS.—We have completed the fixing of our new 12-inch lift of pumps from the 13 to the 26 fm. level, which effectually drains the shaft, so that we are enabled now to continue the cross-cut towards the lode, which is already driven 3 fms. I hope in a week or 10 days to report on our lode in the 26 fathom level. The 13 fm. level north has varied as to its produce, but from the appearances at present in sight, I expect to be able to report shortly that the course of ore is much increased: the stopes in the adit level above produces about 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom; the winze sinking from this adit to the 13 fm. level is on a lode of a first-rate appearance, 5 to 6 ft. wide, containing large stones of lead.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.—Our works progress much as reported last week. We have now a considerable quantity of ore to grass. The shaft is down to the 20, and No. 3 lode intersected; it appears a very fine orey lode in this level. In the new western winze, on No. 1 lode, in the adit, the ore increases as we go down.

BRYN-ARIAN.—I do not see any particular alteration in the appearances of the different bargains since my last report. The 20 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, is in a large kindly-looking lode, and the part we are carrying is producing about 12 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in the 10 fm. level, west of the shaft, is 6 feet wide, and has a very promising appearance, with several small branches of ore. The winze sinking under this level is yielding 10 cwts. of ore per fm. The stopes in the back and bottom of the deep adit level west are producing about 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The lode in Hallett's shaft is still very large, and will yield from 25 to 30 cwts. of ore per fm. We shall have 20 tons of ore ready for sale by the end of this week.

BUTTERDON.—The south end is extended 5 fms. from the slide; the lode is still composed of prian, horn-spar, and spots of lead, as noticed last week. In sinking the shaft we passed through a mundic branch, containing some good stones of lead, and I have no doubt it is a part of the main lode split off by the slide, and from appearances I calculate it will again come into it at no very distant point south of the shaft, and towards which our end is progressing, where I hope an improvement will take place. After this week we shall be obliged to suspend the driving of the end, in order to cut a plat, which would have been done before, had it not been for such a great quantity of water about the shaft, which we expected to drain by extending the ends.

COPPER BOTTOM.—The engine-shaft is now 11 ft. below the 50 fathom level; there is a branch of ore in the shaft from 3 to 4 in. wide, which will intersect the lode at about 3 fms. below the 50 fm. level; this I consider will tend to enrich the lode. In the 50 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, unproductive at present. We have not broken any of the lode in the level east of the engine-shaft, as the men are engaged in rising in the back of the level, in order to prove the lode between this and the 40 fm. level, and for the purpose of ventilating the bottom part of the mine. There has been no alteration in our 40 fm. level, west of Paull's shaft, since my last report. In the 20 fm. level the lode is 1 foot wide, still producing good stones of ore. In the 10 fm. level, west of Stanley's shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of spar and mundic; it is a kindly lode. The winze sinking below the 10 fm. level in my last report has been communicated; we have sunk through 6 fms. of good ore ground, and are now stoping the west end of the winze. The winze sinking below the adit level in my last report is also communicated with the 10 fm. level, and a party of men are now engaged in clearing some rubbish from the old mine east of this winze. The water is forked from the north part of the mine, and the tributers are busily engaged in clearing from their pitches the rubbish that fell in them in consequence of the late rains; we expect to have them cleared at the end of this week. We have commenced sinking May's shaft below the 20 fm. level. We are also sinking Gendall's shaft below the 10 fm. level. I consider the sinking of these shafts, and the extension of the levels west in this part of the mine, of great importance. The appearances of the mine have rather improved since since my last report.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—The ground in the 60 fathom level east is easier for driving, and the stratum and lode are of a better character, notwithstanding the lode is poor. The 60 west is looking well, and the horse of killas that I spoke of as dividing the lode is smaller than it was, and the lode is at present worth 40*l.* per fathom. The 40 rise is poor at present. There is a favourable change in the 30 end, ground soft, and the lode 3 ft. wide, composed of beautiful gossan, mundic, peach, and prian; although poor as regards ore, I think from its appearance we may reasonably expect ore.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—We have forked the water 20 feet under the adit level, and are cutting ground to enlarge the shaft. We find the lode all worked east and west of the shaft for tin; she is going down on the intersection of two lodes, and the ground all worked on each lode. I have been this day on the south lode for a great distance, and I could go no further for the water, and the ground all work for tin. I have been to the clearing of many old works in different mines, but I never saw one that had so kindly an appearance for tin as this.

EAST CROWNDALE.—We have just cut through the elvan course at the 30—lode rather in a disordered state. I hope, in a day or two, to be able to report an improvement. We are still 8 fms. west of the bunch of tin going down in the 40 fathom level. Stopes in the back of the 40, lode large, and rather improved since my last. Stopes in bottom of 28, no alteration.

EAST SHARP TOR.—The lode in Hitchins' shaft is going down a little more perpendicular—a feature I consider favourable. The ground is without alteration as to character, and still favourable for sinking.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The lode in the 23 fm. level is large, composed principally of spar, with spots of yellow ore, ground rather hard for driving; we have, therefore, put the men to strip down the piece of ground standing between the branch and main lode, with a view to driving between both for the future, and cutting through the latter when necessary. The lode in the 12, east of engine-shaft, is from 4 to 5 feet wide, with well-defined walls, producing good stones of ore; the stopes in the back of the 12, west of shaft, are producing moderate work. We have the new lift and rods upon the mine, and are making preparations to drop on Friday (March 28), so that we may get the water in fork by Monday, that the men may resume working the bottom levels. Our parcel will be ready for sampling at the usual time; but the late heavy rains have been much against conveying it to the quay, particularly ore like ours, carried in bags.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—There appears to be a hard bar of ground in the 10 fathom end, where the men are now working, and I do not expect the lode will enlarge until there is a change of ground. The water in Wheal Glory bottoms has risen since my last report, in consequence of the floods; as soon as we can get in under, I intend to rise against it, so as to let it down to enable us to strike through to the 10 fm. level, as well for air as to stope away the tin ground. Mr. Gray, jun., was here on Wednesday last, and put men to work to clear the foundation for the engine, boiler-house, &c., and as also to raise stone. Wednesday next is the day for the tenders to be out for the masons' work, when I hope we shall proceed rapidly. Since writing the above, a person from Zennor, who lived on Nance estate when a boy, has pointed out the place to me where the old men told him there was a course of tin going down, which is near Nance Well, the very place were Capt. Hallow's brother found the tin in streaming. He says he is almost sure there is a large and good lode where the Wheal Reeth lode falls in with the caunter. He also showed me some pits that he had sunk in one corner of the field where the Reeth north and south lode runs, and where, in shoding, he found 20*l.* worth of tin, but he never searched for the lode, his object being shoding. One stone which he found weighed 28 lbs., fit for the smelting-house; and he considers our sett one of the very best in Lelant parish.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—Since my last report, I have only a few remarks to make on the progress of our mine; but with great pleasure I state to you that we are sinking Hitchins' shaft with good speed. We have sunk 1 fm. 4 ft. this last week, making 8 fms. 4 ft. below the adit, or 19 fms. 4 ft. from surface; the lode as seen in the shaft is composed of more prian, with decomposed elvan, gossan, quartz, and tin, but we have reason to expect a change, judging from the shallow level north above; we shall have a large gossan, from 6 to 7 ft. wide, to sink through, the character of which I hope will be found, if possible, more encouraging. Our engine and all the other machinery is going on well, and our prospects very encouraging.

ESGAIR LLEE.—In my last I informed you the caunter lode in the deep adit, east of Morgan's winze, had a very promising appearance, since which I am glad to say the lode has again improved, being 4 ft. wide, and yielding about 15 cwts. of ore per fm., with a stratum about it of a more firm and settled character than for some time past, and has a congenial appearance for ore. The lode in the 12 fathom level, east of Morgan's winze, is looking more promising than in my last, being 3 ft. wide, composed principally of friable quartz, and producing good stones of ore; the stope in the back of this level, 6 fms. behind the end, is poor at present. I cannot speak of any alteration in the other stopes.

GARRIG.—Since my last of the 14th inst., about 10 yards have been driven in the adit end south, towards the old mine; the lode being large, the end is being driven on the west side, which occasionally produces good stones of ore; this lode, from its size, renders it necessary to be cut through, which will be done when the level is communicated. Since the adit shaft has been completed, I have commenced clearing the north end, where there is a beautiful looking lode, and which is discharging a great quantity of water—a favourable indication.

GEORGE AND CHARLOTTE.—The lode in the adit level, driving east from the cross-course, is considerably improved. In cutting into the north wall a lode has been met with, and in driving into it about 2 ft. excellent stones of ore have been broken. The end of this level is now just getting under the summit of the hill, where there appears to be a promising piece of flat ground for some extent before us; in a winze sinking below this level, between two cross-courses, the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing nearly 1 ton of ore per fm. Two men are put to stope in the old workings to the west of the cross-course, where they are breaking some good work, worth 7*l.* per fm. I hope to sample 12 tons of ore in the early part of next month.

HEIGNSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode taking down in the 45 fm. level has not proved equal to our anticipations this time; it is, however, large, and promising to improve. The lode in the 35 fm. level is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, of a very kindly description, with a leader of solid yellow copper ore, 6 in. wide, on the north part of the lode. We have effected the communication from the 35 to the 20 fm. level, and have resumed the sinking of Doidge's winze below the 45 fm. level. The lode in Hitchins' shaft is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of black ore. The lode in the 35 fm. level, west of said shaft, is 3 ft. wide, producing blue carbonate of yellow copper ore, mixed with gossan of the best description.

KESWICK.—At Brandley, the 10 fm. rise has, during the week, become so poor that we have discontinued it at the present price—worth about 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The Salt level side is looking well, producing about 12 cwts. of ore to the fm.; the Salt pump stope is worth 7 cwts. of ore per fm. At Thornthwaite, the 10 fm. level south is worth 6 cwts.; No. 1 stope, 7 cwts.; No. 2 stope, 8 cwts., and the bottom level rise, 7 cwts. of ore per fm. We are sinking the engine-shaft by six men, at 9*l.* per fm.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 74 fathom level end, west of Stewart's, is 2 ft. wide, yielding 6 cwts. of lead to the fm. The lode in the 62 end, west of Gilpin's, is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. The lode in the 50 end west is 2 ft. wide, kindly. The lode in the 40 end west is 4 ft. wide, yielding 12 cwts. to the fm The lode in the 30 end, west of Keith's, is 2 ft. wide, with small strings of ore. We have holed the winze to the 74 fm. level, west of Stewart's shaft. We intend to ship a cargo of ore again next week.

LEWIS.—The new lode in the 80, west from copper ore shaft, is 10 in. wide, opening tribute ground. The south lode, in the 50 fm. level, at tin shaft, is 6 in. wide, opening tribute ground. The new lode in the 40, west from copper ore shaft, is 18 in. wide, composed of quartz and tin capel, producing good work for tin. The new lode in the 30 fathom level, west from copper ore shaft, is 20 inches wide, opening good tribute ground. The new lode in the 20 fm. level, west from copper ore shaft, is 15 inches wide, with strong gossan, producing very good stones of tin. The new shaft on the new lode is holed to the 20 fm. level, and the carpenter is erecting a tramroad for bringing the tinstuff to stamps. The copper ore lode, at copper ore shaft, in the 20 fm. level, is 10 in. wide, producing good quality ore. This is a parallel lode with our tin lode, only about 20 fms. north of our north lode, which, from present appearances, is likely to produce a great deal of ore, and runs through the sett about a mile in length, and I have no doubt is Wheal Margaret lode, which made so much ore at Wheal Tremayne. The ore is of good quality, worth from 7*l.* to 9*l.* per ton.

LLWYNMALEES.—The lode in the 24 fm. level west has much improved since the 14th inst., and I have no doubt the next report of this level will be still more flattering. The 24 fm. level east contains some good branches of ore, but it is not yet far enough east for the dip of the ore in Oliver's winze, which is now nearly drained of water by the 24 fm. level east, and I hope to resume sinking this winze early next week. The 14 fm. level west does not appear so good as it did; this level must go some fathoms further west before it meets the main bunch of ore gone down under the 8 fm. level, the bunch of ore having a greater inclination westward than I anticipated. The stopes over the 14 fm. level are not so good as they were. The 14 fm. level east has got into a large and promising lode, the part taken down yielding some good stones of ore. I have suspended the 8 fm. level west for a short time, and taken the men employed in it on to the best ore under the 8 fm. level, which I have made arrangements for stoping at once, so that however little our returns appear at present, we shall eventually make them up from these stopes.

MERLLYN.—The whim shaft has been sunk about 3 yards this past week; lode much the same as when last reported, worth from 15*l.* to 20*l.* per fathom, with very favourable ground for sinking. The eastern end is cleared to the boundary, and we shall commence sinking the boundary winze forthwith. The western end from whim-shaft is partially in whole ground, with a branch of lead worth 12*l.* per fm. No alteration in the cross-cut from the engine-shaft; the pitches continue much the same as when last reported.

MILL POOL.—The engine-shaft is sunk 6 fms. under the 10 fm. level; the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. The eastern end is driven 20 fms. through good tin ground; the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 6*l.* per fathom. The western end is driven 18 fms. through good tin ground, but at present it is rather disordered by a horse of killas, which split the lode into two branches, but from appearances these branches are falling together very fast, and, by their character, we anticipate we shall have a good course of tin. Our tribute pitches now working at 4s. 10d. and 5s. in 12, are looking very well, and we fully expect, as soon as we get our engine-shaft to the 20 fm. level, we shall raise tin enough to pay all the cost of the mine. We have sunk the flat-rod shaft on the Mill Pool standard lode 7 fms. under the adit level, and expect to cut the lode in a month from this time, when, from present appearances of the small branches or feeders dropping into the lode, we may expect a good course of tin on this lode also. We have three stamping mills at work, and anticipate selling this month about 2 tons of tin.

NANTEOS.—Taylor's shaft, sinking below the 40, is in a lode 2 yards wide composed of mundic, spar, and killas, with strings of lead ore, yielding 5 cwts. per fm. The 40 east, on south lode, is unproductive. The 30 east, 7 cwts. per fm. The 15 east, 4 cwts. per fm. The stopes are yielding about 10 cwts. per fathom on the average. In Gwaithgoch, a branch about 14 in. wide, one-third of which is ore, has gone off from the back of the 30 fm. level, west of cross cut: 40 tons of ore expected in the five weeks.

NEW COPPER BOTTOM CONSOLS.—Our great east and west lode appears to be growing larger and richer—more black and yellow ore in it. Next week we intend to commence driving on the great caunter lode that we have just gone through, which is 8 ft. wide, and going to hill very fast, where I have no doubt but we shall have a good lode of ore as we get off from the east and west lode: but we cannot expect to have any great quantity of ore at so shallow a depth as 27 fathoms from the surface. I should like to see all these large promising lodes explored, if it is only 10 fms. below the adit level, where I have no question but we should have abundance of riches.

NORTH BULLER.—We have suspended the sinking of Louisa engine-shaft for some time, in consequence of the men being now engaged in cutting cistern plat, ground for plunger, and getting in course to fix a new plunger lift, which we calculate will take a fortnight for completion, immediately after which we shall again commence sinking; the shaft is now down about 30 fms. from surface. Since our last report, we have met with a hard layer of ground for about 3 ft. in depth; but we find in the bottom of the shaft the ground getting into just the same stratum (light killas) as we had previously for several fathoms. The adit end is now driven south towards King's lode about 4 fms. on the cross-course, the ground favourable; the cross-course is about 4 ft. wide, with good leading walls. We expect shortly to intersect King's lode.

NORTH WHEAL FRIENDSHIP.—The lode in the 30 fathom level, west from Buller's engine-shaft, has been for the last 2 fms. driving rather disordered, and not producing so much copper ore as when I last reported, but it again appears to have a more favourable appearance, becoming more defined. The lode in the 12 fm. level, north from Job's shaft, is not quite so large as when last reported on, but producing more lead. We have not taken down the lode in the 32 fm. level, north from Machine shaft, for some time past. In driving the deep adit level north, towards the great copper lode, a branch of solid mundic has been driven through, nearly 1 ft. wide, underlaying 3 ft. in a fathom—what it is likely to lead to it is impossible for me to say. I sampled 16 tons of lead ores on Monday last, of good quality.

OLD WHEAL BASSET.—A branch has been cut in the cross-cut south in the 10 fm. level above adit, and driving west; it is about 10 inches wide, composed of black jack, mundic, and ore. The adit level on the south part of Paul's lode has been poor, but there are indications of improvement. In the 12 fm. level, on the red lode, the lode is 1 ft. wide, still orey, but not so good as it has been; a short branch, 6 in. wide, of very good ore having been driven through in the last fortnight.

PENTIRE GLAZE AND PENTIRE UNITED.—We have finished cutting the plat at bottom of boundary shaft, and also cut through the lode, which carries a leader on the west side of it, about 15 in. wide, saving work. We have commenced driving a cross-cut towards the intermediate lode. The lode in the 10 fm. level, driving south on intermediate lode, is much harder than when last reported, but producing about the same quantity of lead per fm. The boundary shaft men have nearly finished casing and dividing down the shaft. We shall be able to draw from the bottom level to-morrow (March 25). In the 25 fm. level, above adit, we have a promising lode. We shall be able to say more about it in the next report. All things are in good working order at this mine.

PERRAN ST. GEORGE.—Since the last meeting, our prospects at Hodge's and Giddy's have undergone but little change. The pitches in the back of the adit level are holding out equal to our greatest expectations and on our last setting day we set four pitches below the adit level at the following tributes—viz.: 6s. 11d., 2s., and 2s. in 1*l.* At Devonshire's, our prospects are somewhat improved; the 20 fm. level cross-cut has nearly reached Way's lode, and the winze sinking below the 10 fm. level towards it is looking well, and has yielded for the whole of the sinking (6 fathoms), on an average, about 5 tons of ore per fm. We shall not be able to work any part of the mine at the west of Campbell's shaft deeper than 9 fms. below the present level of the water (20 fm. level) by virtue of our engine at Bolenna, consequently shall require another engine to be erected somewhere on the western part of the mine. We have already two engine-shafts sunk in this part of the mine—Devonshire's shaft to about the 70 fathom level, and Letcher's shaft to the 60 fm. level; the former of these shafts is by far the best, and, according to present appearances, in the most advantageous position for commanding the lodes, and draining that part of the sett. At the bottom of this shaft we calculate that Way's lode may not be more than 6 ft. to the south, so you perceive that in a very short time we could bring into a state of operation 50 fms. in height on this lode, in addition to our present workings. This shaft and Hodge's will command 200 fms. in length, without exceeding more than 50 fms. from either; consequently, when the water is drained to the 70 fm. level, we shall at once have in a state of working 10,000 fms. on Way's lode, below our present level. We do not attempt to calculate what the value of this ground per fm. may be, but if it only yields half the present average (from 4 to 5 tons per fm.), it must give us great profit. In addition to Way's lode, there is Lemmon's, for which Devonshire's engine-shaft was sunk; and, strange to say, that although it must have cost the English Mining Association full 2000*l.* in mere labour, comparatively little is done below the 50 fm. level, and most of the work in that level done previous to the commencement of sinking it. This level is extended both east and west of the shaft; the distance you can ascertain by the section. In the west end, at this level, the lode (Lemmon's) is reported to be large, very porous, and composed principally of mundic, with a little spar and yellow copper ore interspersed throughout: this is the end stated to have been so hot in the former workings—a phenomenon on which there has been much speculation of opinion, many supposing it proceeds from a large deposit of ore: we hear of similar instances in the deep mines of Gwennap. The junction of Way's lode with Lemmon's we calculate takes place at about the 80 fm. level, at Devonshire's, and at the 60 fm. level at Hodge's: now, as this said hot end is nearer that junction than any other point yet opened, may not the heat proceed from deposits of ore at that place? Letcher's shaft is situate at the east of Devonshire's, and was also sunk for Lemmon's lode. By drawing the water at Devonshire's, and by keeping the eastern water by our present engine, this shaft would be also dry at about the same level. There is another lode driven on in the bottom of Letcher's shaft, and said to be rich, and abandoned by the former company for a more important discovery at the east. We still think that this is Way's lode, although, going east of Devonshire's, it apparently takes a different direction; this we attribute to the interference of an elvan course, which causes the lode to bend. If this should turn out to be Way's lode, and should be as rich as stated, it would considerably add to our prospects in the west; we should then have, between Hodge's and Letcher's shafts, some 350 fms. in length on this lode, above the 60 fm. level, to operate on at once. Hodge's and Devonshire's shafts would command the west part, Letcher's shaft the eastern part, and the intermediate part might be worked by short cross-cuts from Lemmon's lode at, say, the 50 fm. level. We calculate that by draining the water at the west, our present engine will keep the eastern part drained at two-thirds of the expense. We have now on the mine a spare engine, which may be applied as a whim, a spare crusher, and plenty of excellent pit work, so that no very heavy outlay is required to put us into proper working trim, having little to purchase but an engine.

PRAED CONSOLS.—Since my last report the men have cut a plat, and sunk 1 fm. on the cross course, at 45s. per fathom; the ground is very favourable for sinking, but we have some water with us. In the past week the rains have been both frequent and heavy, and may in some degree retard our progress. We are in want of timber and other materials, which I trust the committee will give me instructions to order, so that we may work the mine effectually.

SILVER VALLEY AND WHEAL BROTHERS.—The lode in the 14 fm. level (Oak shaft) is 18 in. wide, composed of flookan, white iron, and quarts-spar, with small branches of grey oxide of silver interspersed, specimens of which I shall forward to the office in London. This discovery has been made to-day (March 25), and from the appearance of the lode I expect soon to have a considerable increase in quantity.

— Extract from Captain Oliver Matthews' report:—Enclosed is a prill from a sample similar to the one I forwarded you yesterday; its produce is 1677 ozs. of silver to the ton, value somewhere about 400*l.* per ton. The small branches, which you will perceive by the specimens, was about ½ in. wide, is not so productive now; but the lode could not be more congenial for silver than at present, and we are daily expecting to meet with valuable ores. The lode is 18 in. wide, and though unproductive, it will all be examined at surface. Every precaution is taken to prevent any silver being thrown away or stolen. The men in the shaft are progressing in sinking very well.

SOUTH WHEAL JOSIAH.—The sett is extensive, and in the centre of a productive mining district, and besides the lode now driving on, there are other copper as well as tin lodes comprised within its limits, the continuation of one of the Devon Great Consols lodes, called Wheal Thomas, as well as other parallel veins being of the number. The most prominent features of your present operations, are a discovery made some time since of a small bunch of copper ore, not far in from the mouth of the adit, from which a little ore was sold; since then another little sprout was driven through, and lately the lode has again raised hopes of making richer: these are points not to be lost sight of, especially as the lode is generally strong, and in a good sort of killas; it is, therefore, in my opinion, desirable that it should be explored at a deeper level, for which, of course, machinery and funds for its supply will be requisite. This I fully recommend, as well as the extension of the present adit level westward, either on the same or another lode, supposed to exist not far off to the north, by means of small strings of copper occurring in the capels and killas in that direction, to prove which a cross-cut might with good effect be driven. I (Mr. John Hitchins) have always thought well of this adventure; and if the other shareholders will come forward with the needful, I shall be found ready with my proportion; but I do not like to pay for those so far behind with their calls.

— *March* 22.—We have driven, since our last meeting, about 7 fms., in the course of which (about a week since) we drove through a small cross-course, which made a great improvement in the ground, so much so, that instead of paying 4*l.* 4s. per fm. for driving, we only now pay 3*l.*, out of which the men pay 13s. per fm. for wheeling, as well as all other cost. Before we reached the cross-course the lode was small and poor, since which it has become much larger, and of a softer nature, producing some good ore. Since the last meeting we have also risen in the back of the adit level about 4 or 5 fms., to prove the small bunch of ore we lately cut through, which did not hold up, and have suspended it. The air pipes and water-fall applied to the end so improved the air, that we have no waste of time from blasting, and I would recommend that this level be driven with all possible dispatch.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD.—In the rise in the back of the 205 fm. level the lode is 2 ft. wide, rich work, and opening ground of a profitable nature. The 190 end is suspended for the present, and the men put to rise, in order to communicate with the winze sinking from the level above. The 175 end is in slidy ground, and unproductive. In the 160 end the lode is 3 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is yielding work of a good quality. In the 145 end the lode is 18 in. wide, composed of flookan and ore, leaving backs that will set at a low tribute. Spurgin's shaft is down 3 fms. 5 ft. 6 in. below the 160 fathom level: the ground is favourable for sinking, the lode in which is 18 in. wide, saving work. At the north mine, in driving north in the 90 fm. level the lode is 6 in. wide, composed of peach, prian, and occasionally producing good stones of ore. In the 80 fm. level the lode is 18 in. wide, good saving work. In the 70 fm. level, the lode is 3 feet wide, interspersed with ore, and producing work of a coarse quality. Our last parcel of ore, weighing 69 tons 6 cwts. 2 qrs., was sold to T. Somers, Esq., at 20*l.* 2s. 6d. per ton,

TINCROFT.—Highburrow tin lode, at the engine-shaft, sinking under the 152 fm. level, is 6 ft. wide, worth 16*l.* per fm. In the 142 fm. level, east of Martin's east shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fm. In the 132 fm. level east the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 35*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking under the 120 fm. level east the lode is, 4 feet wide, worth 15*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. Chappel's lode, in the 120 fm. level west of engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 18*l.* per fm. for tin and copper. In the 110 fm. level, west of downright shaft, the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 18*l.* per fm. In the 100 fm. level west the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 7*l.* per fm. for tin; in the winze sinking under this level the lode is 5 feet wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. We are still cutting north through Grout's lode. At North Tincroft, the lode in the engine shaft, sinking below the 110 fm. level, is 3 ft. wide, with spots of ore. In the 100 fm. level east the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 12*l.* per fm.; in the 100 fm. level, east of Willoughby's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5*l.* per fm.; in the 100 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 6 feet wide, worth 20*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking under the 90 west the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 15*l.* per fm.; in the winze sinking under the 90, on the south lode, the lode is 3 feet wide, producing stones of ore. At Palmer's shaft, sinking below the 100 fm. level, on East Pool lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing stone of ore.

TREBILL CONSOLS.—When I last wrote you, I then stated that we had intersected a lode, but could not state its size, quality, &c.; we have since cut through it, and find that it it about 3 ft. wide, and a very kindly lode, producing a small quantity of tin throughout; there is not yet enough opened on it to ascertain correctly its longitudinal position; if it keeps the course as at present, it will intersect the large lode formerly supposed to have been the north lode, and marked so on the map, 15 fms. west of the point intended to intersect it by the cross-cut. The intersecting of this lode has let down the water from the lode before named; the end at present is 8 fms. from this lode at surface, and if it keeps its regular underlay, which is north, there are about 5 fathoms more to intersect it in the shallow adit, which is going on towards it. I am not aware that this lode has ever been seen at surface: it is likely to improve as it approaches the large lode, and will enable us to sink, if it be thought necessary, before the large lode before-named be intersected. The ground has improved since we have cut through it; I hope it will continue to do so until the lode is intersected. I should certainly wish to see a shaft sunk at the junction of the lodes on the top of the hill, which may now be done at a small expense, the obstacle (the water) being removed.

TREGARDOCK.—I this week inspected this mine for you, and have pleasure in stating that a strong lode exists here, which has been partially wrought on by some former company. I saw that two adits are driven for some distance on its course; one that may be denominated the deep, and the other the shallow adit: on the latter one a shaft is sunk which has intersected the lode; but as the shaft was closed up and the old adits not cleared, I shall confine my remarks to the produce of the lode which is to be seen at the surface, and the stratum in which it is located. At the shaft alluded to and at the mouth of the shallow adit there is much lode stuff to be seen, and the same in character in both places; it is chiefly composed of spar, blended with lead throughout, for which metal it looks very congenial; and the miners of the neighbourhood told me that many tons of lead had been produced from this part of the mine, although the working had been on such a limited scale. Further west, nearly at the bottom of a high cliff, the deep adit is driven for a considerable distance on the course of the lode, which produced some lead, and went a very regular course as far as explored, and maintained a good size (so the miners told me). But the best part of the lode yet seen appears to be on the beach running out under the sea; from this place I saw some very fine specimens of lead from the back of the lode, evidently much worn by the perpetual action of the waves upon it, and to develope this part of the mine seems to be your primary object; and the shaft which you are now sinking will, if prosecuted with vigour, soon be down to a sufficient depth to allow of its being properly explored under the sea, and from the very close and compact nature of the ground, I do not anticipate you will get a very watery mine, even though your principal workings should be under the sea. I am happy to state to you that the lode is evidently of a good size, has a promising appearance, and is located in stratum of firm and compact clay-slate, that has proved very congenial to lead in this district, in which much has been raised, and I think in a short time, and by a small outlay, it is likely you will have a productive and profitable mine.

TRELAWNY.—Trelawny shaft is sunk 7 fms. 2 ft. below the 92 fm. level: the ground just the same as before. In the 92 end north the lode is 3 feet wide, and is worth 8*l.* per fm.; in the south end, in the same level, the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm. In the 82 end north the lode is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 13*l.* per fm. At the north mine, Smith's shaft is sunk 7 fms. 1 ft. below the 55 fm. level—the ground favourable for sinking; in the 55 end, north of this shaft, the lode is 2 feet wide, and is worth 6*l.* per fm. In the 68 end, north of Trehane, the lode is 3 feet wide, and worth 11*l.* per fm.; we have commenced a winze in the bottom of this level, where the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm. Our stopes are producing work of the usual quality.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe lode: In the 100, west of Garden's, the lode is 15 in. wide, with stones of ore, and is looking more kindly. In the 90, west of ditto, lode 3 ft. wide, worth 30*l.* per fm. The winze below the 80, on Parent lode, is 15 in. wide, with stones of ore.—Parent lode: Parent engine-shaft, below the 52 fm. level, sinking in the country. The 30, west of ditto, is driving in disordered ground. Burgeat's shaft, from surface, sinking in the country for the middle lode.

TRELOWETH.—The ground continues hard in the 32 cross-cut, driven south of shaft 11 fms. 2 ft. The shaft is sunk below the 32 fm. level 6 fms. 4 ft. Nothing new to mention in either place.

TREVILLE.—The water is all drained from the shaft, and the men at work I presume we have not yet cut the footwall of the lode, although we have cut into the lode full 8 ft.; I hope, ere we cut the footwall, to have the pleasure of sending you some good stones of lead. From the appearance of the lode, and from what we have seen, there can be no doubt we shall, before long, have, if not a rich, at least a good lead lode in this level, and a small quantity to the fathom would enable us to make large returns. There is still a very large stream of water coming from the end, which greatly impedes our progress; however, I trust the water will soon abate. I have not yet commenced the new leat, but hope to commence on Monday next.

TYN-Y-WORGLOD SLATE QUARRIES.—Among other work done during the last month, there has been a tramway laid down on the top east, for the purpose of taking away the top from 10 to 12 yards in depth, and leaving a floor of sound blocks. In the west side there are two tramways, one above the other; the upper one is to take the surface off to the depth of 6 yards from the top of the old quarry; the other, called middle tramway, is the main road to clear out the rubbish from the old quarry. The first tunnel cut underground is the only way to the bottom of the present active quarry, where we had a small fall of rubbish from the south top. From the bottom of this quarry we have a level driven in to the old one, through which the blocks and rubbish must come out to the manufacturing floors. For the last month there was expected to be no slates made, because the company at present has capital to put the quarries into good working order before commencing; but, however, some work was done, and the slates that we had from the top last month were from less than 8 yards to the surface, the produce being, for 22 days, 24,000 best slates and a few inferior ones, worth at least, at the Carnarvon prices, 60*l.*, and the cost of making was only 19*l.* 14s. 8d. These quarries, I have no doubt, after another three months, will be ready for 30 slate makers, with the assistance of a few labourers.

The following is an extract from Mr. St. Pierre Foley's report of the 26th inst.:—Over what is locally called here a silk vein, and which in our open quarry east shows itself to a small extent, a fall has occurred, which leaves that part of the works almost full of slate rock, and rubbish, the removal of which is in rapid progress day and night. Now, this fall has satisfactorily proved to ocular demonstration the excellence of the slate rock, as those rocks of the silk vein that have been loosened by the fall of the rubbish, and that lay immediately under the same, have produced slates of the very best description. On the second level, a floor is now open of beautiful and sound rock, to an extent of about 12 yards on the range of the slate vein, and 10 in thickness, from which all the slates at this level are made. Now, I trust this month will take away the covering hanging over this division; and as I have given directions to open a working breast on this floor, the openings of which will all be productive slate rock, while the covering is being removed, we shall be gaining two points—clearing for more extensive works, and making best slates. The west tunnel into the old quarries will, it is expected, be fully opened, to admit of clearing those quarries in the course of this month. I have examined this part minutely, and I do say that I never saw a better slate rock in the very best quarries I ever examined—sound, free of cross fractures, of the finest grain, and, when split, as elastic almost as whalebone. This proves fully my first opinion of this part of the quarries. We had blocks split yesterday, and slates made thereof as thin as the blade of a breakfast knife, which bent in making like a twig. You will perceive by the cost-sheet, that the returns of slate made for the month are 49,750. I merely mention this to show what I trust we shall be able to do when our openings, or preparatory works to extensive slate making, are completed.

TYWARNHAYLE.—We have sampled 594 tons of ore of equal quality with the last. The 100 fm. level, east of Gardiner's shaft, continues to improve, and is now yielding 3 tons of good ore per fm. The 50, east of Bennett's shaft, is still rich in quality, and yielding 5 tons of ore per fm. The 80 east, 2 tons per fm. Bennett's shaft is nearly through the capel, and lode looking better. The 60 east, on Taylor's lode, is yielding from 2 to 3 tons per fm. The lead lode in Wheal Clarence is still turning out well, and 15 tons of silver-lead ore will be sampled to-day.

WARLEGGAN CONSOLS.—In my last report I stated that the end was just at the junction with the caunter lode, and that it had been disordered a few fathoms in consequence. We have now driven about 9 feet on the regular course of the lode, where the south part is promising—a very regular compact lode, about 18 in. wide, containing saving work. I cannot say much about the caunter lode yet, not having taken down any part of it, but have no doubt a few fathoms east, where the lodes are settled in their regular course, of both proving very productive.

WELLINGTON.—The lode in the 50 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is about 2 ft. wide, principally spar; this level is not yet extended so far east as the ore ground in the 40 fm. level by about 10 fms.; but for the water being in during February month, it would have been near this ore, still I am glad to say the water has subsided, and we can now work regularly at the bottom of the mine. The ground in the cross-cut driving north in the 50 fm. level, west of this shaft, is fair for driving; this cross-cut is driving for the purpose of cutting No. 1 and 2 lodes north, and we expect in two months from this time to intersect No. 1 lode. The ground in the 40 fm. level cross-cut, driving north-west of engine-shaft, is very much changed for the better, and we are expecting every day to see the lode here—since this change has taken place the water is nearly all gone from the 10 fm. level. At our western whim-shaft we expect in a few days time to be able to resume the working of this ground, which is the best we have discovered in the mine. The cross-cut driving north in the adit level towards Fisher's lode is within 8 fms. of this lode, and we hope by the end of April month to see the lode. We have commenced cutting a plat 24 fms. from the surface at the shaft sinking on this lode, preparatory to sinking under this level—the lode here presents very favourable indications, and, as well, good stones of copper ore. At our western adit we have not yet intersected the lode, it appears to be heaved north by the western cross-course. Our tribute pitches working in the eastern ground are quite as well as we can expect for copper and tin. I hope my next report will give you good news from the 40 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft. Our copper sampling this day is 90 tons.

WEST PAR.—Floyd's shaft is cleared to bottom, which is 22 fathoms from surface; in this level several tin lodes are now laid open, by clearing the drifts of the ancient miners; these lodes are from 12 to 18 in. wide, and generally saving work, with good leaders of tin of superior quality. I compute that the tinstuff from the above lodes will produce 4 cwts. of black tin to the 100 12-gallon sacks. I am of opinion that 20 men stoping the back of the 22 fm. level, in addition to the work doing on the tin lodes, at the 12 fm. level, will produce 4 tons of tin ore per month, which at the present price of tin will bring 54*l.* per ton. To stamp the quantity of tinstuff to produce this amount of tin it will require a stamps with 12 heads working day and night. The ground at this part of the mine being so favourable for sinking and driving, much can be done in opening space for men to stope in the lower levels in a short time; and in three or four months the prospects of the mine will materially improve, and the returns be doubled. By way of pushing on the work, I would recommend the stoping of the tin lodes at first on tut-work, and I believe this can be done at from 15s. to 20s. per fm. On the whole, I think the Vounder tin lodes present a very promising appearance, and with the present management, will soon pay the cost of the mine.

WEST SHARP TOR.—Since the meeting of the 9th October last, Morris's shaft has been sunk 12 fms. 4 ft., making its present depth from surface 43 fms. 4 ft. A plat cut north of shaft, 8-inch plunger lift fixed from the 40 to adit, penthouse fixed, tackle hung, and other needful work made complete for the sinking of the shaft deeper as expeditiously as possible. The ground in sinking has been very favourable, being chiefly of the same character as advised at the last meeting, some of which has been found spotted with copper greens. In the present bottom it is much the same character, but a little more compact, and is favourable ground both for sinking and the production of copper ore. A cross-cut is now in course of driving north of shaft by six men to intersect the lode—the present end is now 9 fms. from shaft. The first 5 fms. the ground was of a very soft nature, being decomposed granite, but for the last 4 fms. it has, however, changed to more compact granite. On Friday last we intersected an elvan course underlaying a little north, and running about parallel with the lode not yet through it, a part of which, I am glad to say, is being spotted with beautiful copper greens. We have, judging from the underlay of the lode, about 6 fms. more to drive to intersect it, which will take us, from the present appearance of the ground, about four weeks from this time. In conclusion, I beg to observe, looking at the ground sunk and driven through, being of the same congenial character as seen in the adjoining mine, Phœnix, the riches of which mine need no comment, that I entertain a strong opinion that the lode will be found productive of copper ore when cut at the present level.

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—The 85 fm. level, west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheal Jewel lode, lode not taken down in the past week. The 70 fm. level west, on same lode, is worth 3*l.* per fm. The 57 fm. level, west of Hodges's cross-course, on Tolcarne tin lode, lode not taken down in the past week—when last taken down worth 5*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the back of this level, on same lode, worth 30*l.* per fm. The 57 fm. level, east of Hodges's cross-course, lode worth 4*l.* per fathom. The shallow adit level, west of Tregoning's shaft, on same lode, is worth 5*l.* per fm. The stopes in the bottom of the 12 fm. level, east of Tregoning's shaft, on same lode, is worth 20*l.* per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of same level, west of Tregoning's winze, is worth 25*l.* per fm. These stopes are working on tribute.

WEST WHEAL TOWAN.—Taylor's shaft is down 9½ fms. below the 20; here a lode has been cut 2 feet wide, of a kindly appearance, composed of mundic, soft prian, and spar. The ground continues favourable for driving in the cross-cut north in the 20 fm. level, towards Wheal Towan lode. The 10 fm. level, on middleworks lode west, is producing good stones of ore. A large lode, 3 feet wide, and composed of capel, spar, mundic, and spotted with copper ore, has been cut in the adit cross-cut, and will soon be seen in Taylor's engine-shaft. The back of the 20 fm. level is set on tribute at 10s. in the 1*l.* At Caroline's shaft the 15 fm. cross-cut has cut one of the lodes, which is 3 feet wide, spotted with tin and copper ore; another lode remains to be cut north. A winze below the adit, 25 fms. west of shaft, has a rich branch of tin, worth 10*l.* per fm. in the end. The adit, west on Wheal Tye lode, continues to lay open tribute ground. In the adit, east from cavern, on Taylor's lode, the lode is 4 feet wide, composed of spar and good stones of copper ore. The work preparatory to putting in the stamps is going on very favourably.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—We are still driving east and west of the engine-shaft. In the end going east we have a kindly lode, with good stones of tin—the lode is from 12 to 15 in. wide; in the end going west the lode is looking much better than it was at my last report, it is from 10 to 12 in. wide, with good stones of tin, better than it has been going west for the last 10 fms. sinking. The season of the year has now arrived when we shall be able to work on more of the different lodes, and I believe we have abundance of tin in this sett, which we shall now search after with all speed.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—We have discovered a very fine gossan lode, 2 feet wide, near the surface, about 50 fms. from the south part of our boundary, underlaying north towards our main engine-shaft, which can be worked to the 50 fm. level without the assistance of any machinery. The lead lode is just as when I wrote you last. The tributers are raising some very good ore, and I hope to have 5 tons ready for the market by the end of next week.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—In the 18 fathom level, east of the engine-shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, and producing excellent stones of tin ore. Since my last report we have cut a cross lode in this end, which has a good appearance. In the 18 fm. level end, west of the engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing good tinstuff. We are still sinking the engine-shaft under the 18 fm. level, are down upwards of 6 fms.; the lode is from 8 to 10 in. wide, and we have broken excellent stones of tin in the lode this day (March 24). In the 10 fathom level, east of the engine-shaft, we have a tribute pitch working by three men, at 10s. in 1*l.* We still reserve the rich course of tin in the bottom of the 18 fm. level until our engine-shaft is down 12 fms., making our next level 30 fms, when we shall commence driving both east and west, and then shall be opening good tribute ground in the backs, which will be worked away to profit.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The lode in the 54, or adit end, is still large and orey, and worth about 12*l.* per fm.; the whole of the lode, as far as driven through, will be taken away to profit. I intend to put some men to stope the same next month, if we can get away the work at present impeded by the increase of water, caused by the heavy rains. The men in the 40 are still driving a cross-cut south, to cut the lode west of the cross-course. The cross-course is cut in the 12 end at Cock's. Since my last report I put men to run, or clear, Smith's shaft from the 12 to the 24 fm. level, which is now completed, and they have commenced stoping to-day (March 26). The other parts of the mine are just as last reported. The heavy rains are against our dressing at present, but we are getting on as fast as circumstances will permit.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—We are still driving on the caunter lode, which is more kindly. By the present appearance we must be getting very near the east and west lode; however, we hope to cut it in a month, or less.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—Since my last we have broken about 1 ton 5 cwts. of silver ore, which is in course of dressing. We have been principally employed in clearing the attle and putting in timber, which I hope will be completed in about four or five days, when we shall be enabled to resume sinking both in the end and bottom of the level. We are progressing in the adit level at Wheal Baring, and have favourable ground for driving. We intend commencing the new engine-shaft immediately, particulars of which I will give in my next.

WHEAL MARY ANN.—The lode in the 70 fm. level, north of Pollard's shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, and worth 11*l.* per fm.; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 9*l.* per fm. The lode in the 60 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze sinking under this level is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm. The lode in the 50 fm. level, south of the shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the 70 fm. level, south of Barratt's shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, and worth 35*l.* per fm. The stopes throughout the mine are usually productive. We sold yesterday (25th of March) two parcels of lead ore, No. 1, computed 68 tons, to Thomas Somers, at 22*l.* 5s. 6d. per ton, and No. 2, computed 53 tons, to Newton, Keates, and Co., at 7*l.* 15s. per ton.

WHEAL MARY ANN (LYDFORD).—The appearance of the lode in the deep adit level driving west is much improved in the last 6 ft. driving; it is now from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, capels, peach, mundic, killas, and spots of ore, and is carrying a well-defined wall on the north and south sides; the ground is rather improved in the past week, and we beg to urge the continued driving of the level with the same spirit you have hitherto done. We have carefully inspected the lead lode in the western part of the sett, and find it about 15 in. wide, composed of flookan, friable spar, and mundic; we consider this lode to be worthy of a further trial, but would first recommend some labour to be done in costeaning to the east, in order to ascertain if another lead lode is not to be met with, as in searching a brook of water good stones of lead have been discovered. Still further north a copper lode has been discovered running parallel with the copper lode mentioned above, and is in all probability the Wheal Newton lode, which has been worked to some extent further west, from which several tons of rich ore have been sold; this lode presents on the back a very promising appearance, being at least from 3 to 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, capels, and gossan, underlaying north. The ground about the lode is highly mineralised; seeing the lode presents such appearances, we to-day (Tuesday) put men to take up a cross-cut adit level, which, in 20 fms. driving, will be intersected at a considerable depth from surface.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—I was at this mine yesterday (March 24) and put to the captain your question as to what quantity of tin he could sell per month. He states, and I think very properly too, that that would depend on the manner of working the mine. The tin has been met with in the adit level, and no returns of any magnitude should be looked for till a shaft is sunk, and a deeper level driven, when the tin could be more easily removed from between the two levels, and so on to still deeper ones. All the best of the tin is in the bottom of the level, and to attempt to get it from there before driving under it, would be not only getting it to a great disadvantage, but altogether interfere with carrying on the mine. The plan proposed is to extend the adit level some distance further, and continue sinking the shaft from surface, which is yielding excellent tin, so that they may communicate with each other, and then go on sinking the shaft to another level, by which time several thousand pounds worth of tin will be discovered. The last 4 tons of ore having been sold at about 52*l.* per ton (without being calcined), proves it to be of first rate quality, and the 40 ft. water-wheel, in addition to driving the 8 stamps-head, is capable of draining the mine to 40 fms. deep, which would be 70 fms. from surface, so that the most efficient machinery is provided.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—The western cross-course has been met with in the cross-cut in the 48 fm. level, but without any appearance of lode, and we have now set the men to drive east on the last lode met with in the cross-cut, which appears to be fast increasing in size, and is producing good stones of copper ore. We may fairly calculate on its improving as we get under the ore ground, which is still to the east of the present end of the level. The lode in the 48 fm. level, driving east on the first lode met with in the cross-cut, is at present small, but still producing some ore. In driving west on the same lode, in this level (48), the cross-course has been intersected, close on which the lode is 10 in. wide, of solid ore, and in extending north on the cross-course from this point, beautiful branches of solid copper ore are being met with, which looks favourable for the lode on the other side of the cross-course. We calculate the heave to be about 6 fms., 2 fms. of which are already completed. The lode in the 37 fm. level, west of engine-shaft, is 6 ft. wide, producing stones of ore—the water issuing from this end is still very powerful. In driving north on the cross-course, east of engine-shaft, in the 37 fm. level, no lode has yet been cut. The cross-course is producing good stones of ore, and we hope shortly to cut the lode. The pitches on the whole are considerably improved since my last report, one, more particularly, in the back of the 37 fathom level, yielding full 5 tons of ore per fathom. The great lode, on which we are working in the southern part of the sett, is still producing excellent stones of ore throughout the lode. We hope to get 45 tons of copper ore ready to sample in about a fortnight.

WHEAL TOM AND DEER PARK.—We have discovered a most splendid lode on the north boundary of the sett, underlaying south, all of 5 ft. 6 in. wide, with two well-defined walls; it is composed of a most splendid soft brown gossan, quartz of a greenish colour, and abundance of arsenic; the capels are of a compounding blue and yellow colour, with a blue flookan on the foot-wall of the lode. In a word, I do not hesitate in saying a more promising lode cannot be seen in its infant state in Cornwall. The said lode has been inspected by several agents, who pronounce it to be of the most promising character. James Holman and three partners are driving the adit end west on the great copper lode; this lode is 4 feet wide, and has every indication of doing well. Charles Gwin and his five partners are driving west on the tin lode; this lode is 5 ft. wide, composed of blue capels, spar, arsenical pyrites, spots of copper ore, and a portion of tin. Although the lode bids fair to make a great deal of tin in the backs at a greater depth, I believe it will be productive in copper. Thomas Floyd and his three partners, in consequence of the influx of water, are compelled to abandon the sinking of the shaft in the centre of the sett on the great tin lode. I have put this pare of men to sink on the newly-discovered lode in the north part of the sett. The lode in the shaft is 3 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of capels, spar, iron, and tin. We had good stones of tin in the shaft before the influx of water broke in upon us. Robert Stevens and his three partners have suspended sinking the shaft on the great copper lode, and I have put them to drive east, to ascertain the heave occasioned by the Great Sheba cross-course. We have two men costeaning south of the newly-discovered lode, in order to cut the other lodes in the sett, and three men taking out the wheel-pit. The carpenters and blacksmiths are getting on with all speed with the stamps.

WHEAL VINCENT.—Since last report we are progressing faster with our new engine-shaft; also the lode in our west end is about 15 in. wide, producing tin: the ground in this end is very easy, from 30s. to 2*l.* per fm.; we are also stoping the back of this end, from which we are raising a pile of handy work for our stamps.

— *March* 26.—The lode in our west end is very much improved in quality; it is about 15 in. wide, producing good work for tin, and the ground by the side is very easy; also the ground in our engine-shaft is eased a little, and I hope in a short time we shall get through the hard ground altogether. At present we have a good supply of water, and our stamps are constantly at work.

FOREIGN MINES.

ALTEN MINES.—[Dated from 3d to 18th Feb.; received March 22d.]

Raipas.—Capt. Monk's report runs thus: In the stope west of Monk's shaft the ground is chiefly composed of flint and limestone, containing purple and yellow ores; but which, being much disseminated through the matrix, causes the ores produced from this place to be of an inferior quality; and the ground is hard, but at the same time speedy for stoping. In the winze below the 20 the ground is a hard limestone, containing no ore whatever; the principal object in working this bargain is to open a communication with Monk's shaft in the 30, so as to admit of our driving off from the latter place at that depth; this we have hitherto been unable to do in consequence of foul air. In No. 11 the ore has become more compact—it being at present about 1 ft. in size and solid, and is altogether wearing a much better appearance for some time past. In the 20 fm. level east the ground is soft limestone, containing a little quartz, and is speedy for working; this level is for the purpose of proving the eastern part of the mines, a great portion of which remains unexplored; in the 20 cross-cut, driving to the west of north, the ground is a hard limestone, occasionally presenting as we advance small spots of purple ore. The indications here are certainly very promising; and although we have up to the present time not been favoured by fortune in meeting with any thing worthy of remark, yet it is to be hoped that, before long, our endeavours will be more successful, and that, at the same time, we may be relieved from that anxiety which we are at present labouring under, in consequence of our being compelled to spend so great a quantity of dead ground to such a disadvantage. In the stopes in the shallow adit workings the ground is chiefly composed of slate, containing a small quantity of purple and yellow copper ore; otherwise, there is nothing new in this bargain to arrest your attention.

United Mines.—The returns from the old workings have greatly deteriorated; and all the operations in this part, with the exception of the foot stopes under the 40 fm. level, worked by four men, have been suspended. This latter lode, however, continues to yield the usual good returns of ore, and its prospects are being favourably developed.

Old Mine.—A trifling improvement is perceptible throughout the several workings, which will enable us to increase the produce of the present month. In the north-east sink the lode is large and productive, and the returns will exceed our expectations. The foot stope in Slungi's sink has also, within the past week, somewhat improved, and the prospects are very favourable. The new sink between Slungi's and Davola's continues to yield remunerative returns, and the prospects hold out hopes of durability; the ore is of a richer quality. In the new sink, to the south of Slungi's, we have driven through the lode, and we purpose prosecuting this bargain with vigour, for the purpose of holing to the adit level, to which point we calculate the distance is 6 fms. The ground in the adit level is still favourable for driving, and the men are making the usual good progress.

Michell's.—The prospects of the new working is promising; the lode is somewhat larger, and contains good ore, so that the tributers are making good returns from this place.

COPIAPO MINING ASSOCIATION.—Dated Jan. 24, received March 25:

COPPER MINES—CHECO.—In the 30 we have had no alteration, the lode still large, and yielding ore of superior quality. In the 20 it still holds good, the branch being from 18 to 20 in. wide, very rich. In the 12 we continue raising good quality ore. The stopes also are yielding pretty well. On the whole, we are looking equally as well as last month.

SAN PEDRO.—Our operations here are confined to two English miners; the lode, however, continues to yield ore of superior quality, and more English miners could be employed to great advantage.

LA COMPANIA.—In the 18 fathom level east the lode is 4 ft. wide, thickly interspersed with rich ore throughout; a more beautiful looking lode I have seldom seen. In the winze sinking below the 10 the lode is split, the branch to the south 6 in. wide, and to the north 12 in., both producing rich quality ores. The stopes in the back of the 10 continue to give ore of superior quality.

LA REYNA.—The lode in the shaft is still very large, having no wall on either side, and although not giving a great quantity of shipable ore, yet I think it cannot fail in depth of doing well. In the chiflon we have a large lode, with a leader of good ore, 1 ft. wide.

FLAMENCO—SAN AUGUSTIN.—The shaft is down to a 12 fm. level, and we have began driving north to intersect the lode, which we hope to do in a few days, and to have something good. In the adit level west the lode is large, with deposits of ore, producing 20 to 25 per cent., showing evident signs of shortly becoming very productive. I think such a master vein as this cannot fail of giving large and rich deposits of ore in depth.

SAN CARLOS.—Our operations here are confined to the driving of two levels, in each of which we have a large and well-looking lode. In the bottom one we are taking out stones of first-class ore; in fact, the character of the lode is altogether changed, and we are daily expecting a large and rich bunch. Our object is to get into the hill and under the places worked by the former party, and from whence the ores have been taken with which we are now loading the brig *Acacia*. All we have to do is to persevere, and there appears very little doubt of ample remuneration.

Produce for Dec.:—	Checo	.....	30
" "	San Pedro	.....	8
" "	La Compania	.....	14
" "	La Reyna	.....	6
" "	San Augustin	.....	12—70 tons.

SILVER MINES—AP FIN HALLADA.—We continue to raise a fair quantity of average quality ore. The different levels still look well, more particularly so the bottom of the mine, where the lode is large, and thickly interspersed with white silver. The north part of the mine is looking very well, from whence we are raising some metal frio, with rose cler interspersed. The ore now on the cancha is about 10 cajones, which will be divided about the 20th.

SAN JOSE DEL CARMEN.—We are working here with spirit, and there is every reason to expect, ere long, that this mine will attain her position as that of a rich one.

MERCEDITAS.—Our operations here progress satisfactorily, and I am happy to say that in two labores we have a little silver, yet not enough to pay for carria ge to Copiapo; still, there is every prospect of improvement. In the other labores we have no alteration.

CARMEN ALTO.—The lode in the 16 is 3 ft. wide, composed of a beautiful quartz, with a little prian intermixed, and in the Peruna it shows a little silver. In the upper chiflon we have a well defined lode, 18 in. wide, with a stratum of ground quite congenial for silver. Our operations here are confined to these two old labores.

SANTA ANNA.—In each of the chiflons, both north and south, the lode is 8 inches wide, and producing a little ore. We have on the cancha a cajon of ore, which we will send you when you think proper.

COLORADA.—The chiflon in the bottom of the 20 gives indications of becoming shortly very productive; the lode is 2 ft. wide, and we are continually taking out stones of Metal Frio. The lode is looking well in the levels north and south; also in the labore to the north we have a lode 18 inches wide, having precisely the same character as in the Salva d'Ora Mine, which at this time is giving rich rose cler.

DESCUBRIDORA DE ORO.—Here we are doing but little, and but for the water, which is of considerable value for the company's troop when here, I would recommend your suspending her for the present; however, we have in the past month returned near 14 oz. of gold, and shall in the coming month return near the same quantity of ore, from which we may reasonably expect the same of gold. We have also sent to the port of Flamenco between 4 and 5 tons of superior copper ore.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

Linares, March 15.—Wilson's shaft is sunk 9 fms. 0 ft. 6 in. under the 45 fm. level, and from the water being so abundant, we have been obliged to discontinue this work, expecting, in a few weeks' driving, the 55 fm. level towards this shaft will be communicated. The lode in the shaft is at present worth about 3 tons in a fm. The 55 fm. level, driving west of San Anton winze, contains good stones of lead, and we are expecting a prompt improvement therein; the 55 fm. level, driving east of San Anton winze, and now resumed by two Englishmen, is worth 1½ ton of lead in a fm. The 45 fm. level, driving east of Shaw's shaft, is at present worth 3 tons in a fm., and is on a lode offering a favourable character. In the bottom of the 31 fm. level, immediately in advance of the 45 fm. level end, the tributers are working on a lode worth 6 tons in a fm. In continuing the clearing in the old workings eastward in the 31 fm. level, we find the separation of the lodes as we had expected from that line of old workings at the surface, and the ancients appeared to have followed both lodes at the level we are now clearing. Happily, in the south part of the old workings we have met with the end of their driving, which is in advance of the spot where we first met with these workings 10 fms., and here the lode is large and very good, apparently worth 5 tons per fm. Here also the backs are likely to have been left. On the north lode we have not yet reached the forebreast, but as this part of the mine is now offering such excellent prospects, we shall increase the force on the clearing and stulling, and see it all, as soon as we possibly can avail ourselves of the opportunity of resuming the driving at this level on the good lode now visible in the old men's forebreast. I may here remark, that at the surface from this point the old workings are large, and continued with but little interruption to the easter boundary of our pertenencias. San Juan shaft being now completed to the 45, we are now clearing that level, for the purpose of resuming its driving westward; meantime the pare who were engaged in the cross-cut are employed in clearing the 17 fm. level west of San Juan shaft, for the purpose of enabling us to determine with accuracy the nature of the workings on hand, and the direction of the south lode, for our guidance in driving at deeper levels to intersect it. The workings thus cleared are large. The engine-shaft is sinking favourably, and the ground at the cross-cut in the 45 is very nearly squared, so as to permit the sinking of this under that level. There is nothing new to notice in Shaw's shaft and the tribute department, although offering some of the variations attendant on works of this nature is, on the whole, proceeding favourably. We are getting on with the furnaces and the chimnies, and trust we shall be ready by the 1st of May with two furnaces.

Ore in stock at Linares, March 8, 397 tons 14 cwts.; weighed in, March 15, 36 tons 15 cwts.—434 tons 9 cwts.—sent for shipment, 14 tons 6 cwts.: remaining at Linares, 420 tons 3 cwts.; at Baylen, 2 tons 9 cwts.; at Seville, 216 tons 4 cwts.; Malaga, 59 tons; on board ship, 63 tons: total, 760 tons 16 cwts.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINES.—[Received March 25.]

Cobre, Feb. 8.—*Perseverancia.*—Thompson's shaft has been sunk 4 fms 4 ft. below the 22 fm. level; the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing from 3 to 4 tons of copper ore per fm. The 22, west of Thompson's shaft, has been driven 15 fms. 3 ft.; the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, yielding from 4 to 5 tons of copper ore per fm. In the 22, east from Thompson's, the lode is 3 to 4 ft. wide, yielding from 4 to 5 tons per fm. In the winze sinking below this level the lode is small and poor. In the stopes in the back of this level, the lode is 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing from 3 to 4 tons per fm. In the 10 fm. level, west of Thompson's shaft, the lode is small and poor at present. We have suspended sinking the winze below this level, in consequence of so much water. The winze east of Thompson's has been sunk 10 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; we expect to communicate the 22 east of Thompson's to this winze in the course of a few days. In the winze sinking below the adit level, east of Thompson's, the lode is from 2 to 3 ft. wide, occasionally producing some good stones of copper.

San Joaquin.—Taylor's shaft has been sunk below the adit 7 fms. 5 ft.; we have still a great deal of water. In the cross-cut driving south in this level the ground is favourable. We have resumed to drive the shallow adit level west on lode; the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar.

Angelita.—In the adit level driving east, the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, composed of gossan and spar, with spots of black copper.

Province.—We have commenced to sink a winze from the 43 to the 54 fm. level; the lode is 2 to 3 ft. wide, yielding from 2 to 3 tons of copper ore per fm.

Our raisings for the past month are about 215 tons, and expenditure for the same period about $7066 at Cobre and Cuba.

CALLINGTON MINES COMPANY.

The eighth annual meeting of shareholders in this company was held at Salvador-house, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 26th inst.,

RICHARD HODGSON, Esq., in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, after reading the notice convening the meeting, read the following reports of the directors and agent:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

This being the day appointed for holding the annual general meeting, the usual three-monthly statement of accounts will be submitted, of which each shareholder has been furnished with a copy. It is also the day appointed to elect a director, in the room of the chairman, who retires by rotation, but again offers himself for re-election. The auditors also retire, but, being also eligible, offer themselves for re-election. The directors call your attention to the sum of 619*l.* 1s. 5d. standing to account as a reserve fund, being 10*l.* per cent. on the six dividends paid, which sum it is proposed to take a vote for, for its application to the general purposes of the undertaking. The directors have had a very carefully drawn up report from Capt. Lean, which will be read to you, from which you will see the prospects of the mine are very much improved and very encouraging. The directors will be happy to enter into any explanations necessary to put the shareholders into full possession of the state of the property.

CAPT. LEAN'S REPORT.

Callington Mines, March 24.—We beg to hand you herewith a report of the above mine for the annual meeting of shareholders on the 26th inst., commencing with the workings on the lead lode at the north mine:—

NORTH MINE.—The diagonal shaft is sunk 4 fms. below the 125 fm. level, the stratum is favourable killas, and there is a pretty deal of water gushing from the eastern side, which indicates we are getting near the lode, and when it is fairly in the shaft we shall sink on its course, thereby developing its resources inch by inch. The sinking of this shaft is of the greatest importance to lay open and unwater the ground; that it may be wrought to advantage; we have nine men sinking it, at 14*l.* per fm., and we are pushing it on as fast as possible. The lode in the rise above the 125 fm. level (from the north end), is 12 in. wide, the composition of which will generally apply to the same lode, which is being wrought at different points in the mine; it is spar, prian, a small portion of mundic, and lead, opening ground that will set at a moderate tribute; we have six men in it to hasten it on with all speed, to effect a communication with the 112 fm. level north, to drain and ventilate this part of the mine, to make it available for stoping, &c., seeing the last-named level is extended full 60 fms. north of the shaft, without being properly ventilated. But this is not the principal feature in it; this long piece of ground is unwrought, and 40 fms. in length of the back of the level over it have been all taken away at a low tribute; why not the bottom of the level prove productive? The lode in the 125 fm. level, south of the north shaft, is 16 in. wide, producing stones of lead, and it is more promising at this time than it has been for some considerable time past. I have been informed that ..... is a very productive lode in the bottom of the 112 fm. level, several fathoms in advance to the 123 end; but, in consequence of the water, I could not possibly survey it; however, there is one pretty good sign towards the truth of it—that nearly all the ground has been taken away over it at a low tribute: we have six men in this level, and consider it of as much importance as the other places above-mentioned. As the lode is improving, we purpose extending the level some few fms. further south, hoping to meet with the shoot of lead alluded to above, and then to rise above the back of the level, to hole to and unwater the 112 fm. level. When this is accomplished, it will also make available a long piece of whole ground that cannot now be touched: it would be strange indeed if 1200 fms. of ground, in such a position and under such circumstances, fail in producing a great quantity of lead. The lode in the 112 fm. level north is 20 in. wide, producing stones of lead, and opening tribute ground, easy of being stoped. There is a great deal of water issuing from this end with strong force, which inclines us to think there is an east and west course to the head of us, and that not far distant. We intend to drive this level to within 10 fms, of the boundary, and then suspend it: there are two pares of men in the back of the level not far behind the end, working at 8s. 6d. and 9s. tribute on the value of the lead. The 112 fm. level, south from the north shaft, is communicated to the 112 fm. level north from the south shaft; since this has been effected we have divided the water (equally) for both engines of 50 and 60-inch cylinders, which are working remarkably well. The Counting-house shaft is also communicated to the 112 fm. level, a plat cut, penthouse fixed, and an efficient pare of men set to sink it below the level at 8*l.* per fm. This shaft is in the midst of the most productive ground we have in sight, and to be prevented from sinking far (by water) would be grievous, seeing that no machinery can be brought to play, except water-barrels, and the 125 fm. level so far behind, or to the south of it. However, we will exert ourselves, and do our best to get down as deep as possible, but I am afraid it will not be many fathoms.

SOUTH MINE.—In the 125 fm. level, north from the south mine, we have discovered the lode, which is 10 in. wide; it is soft spar, spotted with lead; although not rich at present, it is of a promising character, and we believe it will improve as we proceed northward to get under the ground that is now wrought in six pitches, at tributes varying from 5s. to 12s. in 1*l.*, on the value of the lead. The ground is favourable, and is being driven by six men, at 6*l.* a fm., which is so far pleasing; but we regret to say this level is so great a distance south of the counting-house shaft, that it will occupy a long time to make a communication to it, even if we can succeed in sinking it, but we hope as we proceed north in the 125 it will drain the 112 fm. level, to enable us to sink a midway winze if we can, and from that point extend a level north and south of the same, to reach a desired spot much earlier than we otherwise should. The above explorations are necessary to be made as quick as can be, to enable us to keep up our samplings, and, if possible, to regain lost ground. Since the last meeting, we have cut through the slide in the 70 fm. level south from the south mine, and intersected the lode, which will produce 3 cwts. of lead per fm.: we have four men extending this level at 4*l.* 10s. per fm., and we shall hasten it on, in order to set some tribute pitches. This piece of ground looks kindly, and is not far from where large deposits of lead were found.

JOHNSON'S LODE.—This lode in the 125 fathom level, east of the south engine-shaft, is 20 in. wide, composed of capel, mundic, peach, spots of yellow copper ore, and tin, set to six men, at 6*l.* per fm. The lode in the 112 fm. level, east of the same shaft, is in a disordered state, and split in branches in a very hard rock; these branches are made up of spar, with spots of copper and tin ores, In the former level you will perceive there is a moderate ground from the price given, but the latter cannot be driven for 15*l.* per fm. There appears to be a very hard channel of ground between the 112 and 125 fm. levels. We mentioned in our last report of resuming the 112 fm. level east, but on a reconsideration, we think it preferable to resume the 50 fm. level east, which is extended 40 fms. east of the lead course, instead of the 112, for the following reasons:—That those two parallel lodes, Kelly Bray and the flap-jack lodes, are unproductive; or, in other words, they will not pay for exploring between the lead lode and the great cross-course, but to the east of the latter the ore is more or less productive, and of great promise. Hence the necessity of pushing on the level nearest the great cross-course, which is the 50 fm. level, and intersect the lode beyond it, where it has never been seen before, I believe, but where we have every reason to expect a productive lode. The ground in the end is moderate, and the lode 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, mundic, and stones of yellow copper ore, of good quality, but not in sufficient quantities to pay for stoping between these two cross-courses: but it is well worthy of pursuit, as named above, to reach and prove the lodes beyond them; the distance from the 55 end to the great cross-course is 70 fms. Should the direction of the latter continue as seen in the 90 fm. level, by proving this lode to the east of the cross-course, it will throw great light on the future respecting the other east and west lodes in the sett (this is a subject that ought not to be lost sight of), which could then be cross-cut, by extending levels north and south close by the cross-course, where the ground is generally found very soft, and rapid progress could be made, to intersect the same in the most favourable position for making ore, or where it is most likely to exist.

KELLY BRAY LODE.—The 50 fm. level cross-cut is extended 4 fms. north from the shaft, and within that distance not less than 20 branches, great and small, have been intersected, all of them dipping north, more or less, and contain spar, mundic, blende, and copper ore. There is water issuing from the present end, and we would advise that this cross-cut be extended a few fathoms further in that direction, to make sure whether the main body of the lode is still before us or not. Had there been a different channel of ground at this place, we might suppose it had disordered and split the lode into branches, but the stratum is one and the same sort of clay-slate. A very short time will prove it, by extending the cross-cut a little further. The lode in the rise above the 70 fm. level is 5 ft. wide, producing 3½ tons of copper ores per fm. The lode in the eastern end is mixed up with killas, but we think, from the appearance of a floor of ore in the western end, there will be an improvement soon. We have commenced stoping the western end of the rise from the back of the level: for the first 2 fms. in height the lode is rather coarse, but above it it will produce 5 tons per fm., and we expect to reach this part of the stope in a few days. In the 90, east of the cross-course, we have extended a cross-cut north of the old level about 2 fms., and intersected two branches 6 in. wide, composed of mundic, spotted with yellow copper ore, underlaying south: there is a fissure in the present end, 4 in. wide, letting down a small stream of water. As the ground is favourable (being set at 3*l.* 10s. per fm.), we think it prudent to extend it a few fathoms farther north to be fully satisfied we have seen every part of the lode. It is generally a good sign to see water issuing through the country, and no doubt we are approaching a branch or lode, especially when free from cross and elvan courses.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.—At present we have 69 men on tutwork and 102 men on tribute; the number of these will vary agreeably to circumstances, as is always the case in mining pursuits. We sampled a parcel of lead ores on the 20th inst. (computed 48 tons), to be tendered for at the usual time, and we have 40 tons of copper ores raised to surface from Kelly Bray, and no exertion shall be wanting on our part to develope the mine fully, and as we think it ought to be as quickly as possible. In the interim, we will raise

all the mineral we can, both lead and copper, fairly to meet the cost; and we hope, ere long, the mine will become so productive, that it will reward the shareholders for their patience and outlay, and give satisfaction to the agents for their perseverance and anxiety.

The following letter was then read from Mr. P. N. Johnson:—

March 12.—I spent all yesterday afternoon at the Callington Mines, in consultation with Capt. Lean and the other agents, in order to make such arrangements as will develope the mine, and render all operations on the most economical footing. At Kelly Bray, the 70 fm. level is driven 27 fms. further east than the rise, or shaft, which is producing the 70 fm. level is driven 27 fms. further east than the rise, or shaft, which is producing 6 tons of ore per fm., worth 5*l.* per ton—say 30*l.* worth, and raising for 20*l.* In the 50 they are yet cross-cutting, having gone through several branches dipping north—one nearly a foot wide; the water coming from the end indicates the main part of the lode is further north. I saw some beautiful large stones of tin from Johnson's lode in the 125. I have ordered them to dial the lode in the 50, which has been driven more than 60 fms. in order to see how near this is to the great cross-course, and then to examine the pits put down by my orders, some years ago, to east of cross-course. There can be no doubt of this lode being productive at this point, and if indications justified it, we could work a shaft at this part by means of flat-rods from the south engine.

The accounts, which had been audited by Messrs. Hammond and Leary, were produced, showing—

Statement of Accounts for Three Months, ending with December Cost, 1850.

EXPENDITURE.

Balance brought from last account			£2442	5 4
Amount of October cost	£886 7 3			
Kelly Bray	41 12 5—927	19 8		
„ November cost	884 16 0			
Kelly Bray	41 8 3—926	4 3		
„ December cost	891 7 7			
Kelly Bray	50 8 7—941	16 2—2796	0 1	
Interests and discounts			51	15 9
Disbursements—Directors' attendances	£62	10 0		
„ Management and office expenses	78	15 10—141	5 10	
Total			£5431	7 0

RECEIPTS.

October returns—silver-lead ores	£767	4 6	
November ditto	713	14 1	
December ditto	820	5 8—2301	4 3
27th instalment		1000	0 0
Forfeited shares		15	7 6
Balance		2114	15 3
Total		£5431	7 0

December subsist—£54 10s.

Mr. James rose to inquire whether the deed of the company granted power to the directors sufficient to enable them to take any money from the reserved fund.—Mr. Stainsby satisfied him there was ample power given for such purpose.—Mr. James then inquired whether there were any further liabilities than appeared in the accounts; out of doors it was so reported, and he felt bound to mention the subject.—The Chairman assured him there was no foundation for such a report; the accounts had been audited and signed, and he begged to propose they should be received and passed—agreed *nem. con.*, Mr. James expressing himself perfectly satisfied.

The chairman having retired as director, Mr. Stainsby proposed, and Mr. James seconded, the motion for his immediate re-election. The auditors were unanimously re-elected, and a vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

HOLMBUSH MINING COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, George-yard, Lombard-street, on Wednesday, the 26th inst.,

Mr. Bradley in the chair.

After the notice convening the meeting was read, the minutes of the previous meetings were confirmed. A statement of accounts was submitted, showing receipts and expenditure from the end of December, 1849, to end of December, 1850. The following reports from the directors, Capt. Lean, and Capt. Prince (who had been appointed by the directors to inspect the mine), were read:—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your directors, ever desirous that the body of shareholders should have the same amount of information of the affairs and circumstances of the mine as they themselves possess, convened a special general meeting of the shareholders in January last, when a report was made, and Capt. Lean was in attendance to give personal explanations. This meeting having been so lately held, your directors have not thought it necessary on this occasion to require Capt. Lean's attendance in London, as they believe all the information he can give as to the present and future prospects of the mine is contained in his report, to be now submitted. Your directors have also to submit to the meeting a report from Capt. Prince, who has been engaged by them to survey the mine, in accordance with the resolution of shareholders passed several years since to that effect. Both these reports appear highly satisfactory and very encouraging, and that part most particularly so which relates to the progress made in sinking Hitchins' shaft, which is now nearly completed to the 133 fm. level. For the future working of the mine this will be a great advantage, as it will save the labour of drawing the ore (which has hitherto been done) by hand from the 132 to the 120 fathom level through the diagonal shaft, and which employed about a dozen men. The other parts of the mine will be best explained by the reports which will be read to you. Your directors trust they will be pardoned for repeating that they are always anxious to afford every information to the shareholders, and as they themselves have a large stake in the company, and having only one object in view—viz.: the prosperity of the company—hope that the confidence of the shareholders, which the directors have so long experienced, will still be extended to them. At this meeting, two directors, Messrs. Robert Bradley and W. H. Pilcher, and one auditor, Mr. Charles Burls, go out of office by rotation, and being eligible offer themselves for re-election. In conclusion, the directors beg to submit statements of accounts, duly audited and certified by the auditors, agreeably to the provision in the deed of settlement.

CAPT. LEAN'S REPORT.

March 25.—Hitchins's engine-shaft is communicated to the 132 fathom level, at which place a trip-plat is in course of being cut, together with ground in the western end, for fixing plunger-pole, &c. Everything is being done that can be for the furtherance of this work, to enable us to draw the stuff by the steam whim, and to do away with the winzemen, which is not only expensive but tedious work. We promised, in our last report, to accomplish this work against next June, but we hope by the end of April we shall complete it, so as to draw from the 132 fm. level. Knowing its importance, we have promised the men a small reward to complete the above work against that time, and we may almost reckon it as certain it will be done; we shall then hasten on to sink below this level for another lift of 15 fms., or to the 147 fm. level. This is the most important place in the mine to push, which we shall do with 12 men, to work all the time, Sundays excepted; and after we have reached that level, to cross-cut north towards another cross-cut, going south from a winze, which we purpose sinking immediately, as we intimated to you last week. We informed Capt. Prince, who surveyed the mine yesterday, of our intention, and he at once coincided with our plan, and, no doubt, he will mention it in his report. This winze will be sunk on the branch north of the diagonal shaft in the 132 fm. level, which is 10 in. wide, and will produce 1 ton of ore per fathom, in moderate killas ground; it is opposite Hitchins' shaft, and rather less than 30 fms. apart in the 147 fm. level, and 20 fathoms east of the great cross-course. Should the water be too quick for barrels, we are prepared to attach a rod to the engine, and fix a small drawing-lift in it, which we have in the mine all complete. By executing this plan, we shall accomplish two objects, and neither of them insignificant ones. The first is, we shall be proving the lode 45 fms. deeper than it has ever been seen, and to the east of the great cross-course, and we hope it will be quite clear of the ironstone; and, secondly, we shall effect a communication with Hitchins' shaft in about one-half of the time we otherwise should, by confining our operations to the sinking and driving from that shaft only; besides, it will ventilate this part of the mine, to proceed westward on the course of the lode in the 147, to intersect the great cross-course. We shall not have sight of this previous to holing, and if we can manage to keep the water and stuff, we shall drive west from the bottom of the winze at one and the same time. We are extending the cross-cut south towards Hitchins' shaft, and if we can succeed in driving both levels together, we shall reach the cross-course quite in time for letting down the water from the 132 fm. level against the pitwork is in such a state as to receive it, without being inundated; we should then have only to cut through the cross-course, and drive south a few fathoms, to cut the lode to the west of it. This is a very interesting point to reach, having extended the 132 fathom level (40 fms.) through a course of ore that will average 2 ft. wide, and produce 4 tons of ore per fm.; and, from its appearance, we believe it will be found still more productive in the 147 than it is in the 132 fm. level, and many fathoms longer, as the great cross-course is nearly perpendicular, and the lead lode underlying west 3 ft. in a fathom, so that the two north and south courses are farther apart the deeper we go. Before we leave this part of the subject, we would not forget to say we intend to intersect the flap-jack lode and the lead course in this (147) level. We are driving south in the 132 from the present western end in search of the copper lode, which is hove in that direction. When cut we shall drive west on its course, to intersect the lead lode, and when drained we shall have the same laid open for 140 fms. in length, and 12 fms. high, which is not available until the water is let down by the intersection. The 120 fm. level was the best we ever had, and we hope to have a better or more productive one in the 132. The lode in the eastern stope, in the back of the 132, will produce 3 tons per fathom, and that in the western stope will produce 4 tons per fm., of good quality. The flap-jack lode in the 120 fm. level, east of the cross-course, is 16 in. wide, composed of spar, mundic, peach, and occasionally stones of ore. We have been expecting an improvement in this end daily, as it is extended as far as the shoot of ore we have in the 100. We are pushing it on as fast as possible, with a hope to meet with the same shoot of ore. The lode in the 110 fm. level, east of the same cross-course, and on the same lode, is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore, and improving as we proceed eastward; the end is 4 fms. from the cross-course; this lode has made partial bunches of ore between the 100 and 120 fathom levels, which is full 30 fms. on the course of the lode near the cross-course, but generally from it. The lode in the 100 fm. level east is 20 in. wide, producing about 2 tons of ore per fm.; the stopes in the bottom of this level, east of the winze, 15 fms. from the cross-course, will produce all of 5 tons of ore per fm. Another pitch we have set in the bottom of the 100, near the cross-course, at 5s. in *l.*, and it is very much improved—so much so, that the men have raised 20 tons of ore from it. The lode in the 100 fm. level, west of Wall's engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, mundic, and spots of ore, letting down a pretty deal of water. Everything is in such a state of forwardness at Wall's engine-shaft, that we shall commence sinking the same this week. The sinking of this shaft is of the greatest importance, seeing the situation is in the centre part of the mine, and a better position could not have been selected for proving the ironstone, flap-jack, and the main lodes, and, in fact, the eastern part of the sett towards the granite. We shall push this shaft on with nine men as fast as possible. We shall sample next Friday, at Calstock Quay, about 220 tons of copper ores, as near as we can estimate. Although I have not the pleasure of waiting on you at the present meeting, I would beg to add that our opinion is still the same with respect to the mine as ever it was; and in time, if fully developed, a better one will not be found in the eastern part of the county.

CAPT. PRINCE'S REPORT.

Holmbush, March 25.—I am glad to find that active preparations are making to sink Wall's shaft below the 100, to a 120. This is the best and, indeed, the only plan to be adopted to prove the eastern, and, in my opinion, the most favourable piece of mineral ground in this district. It has every appearance of containing immense deposits of copper. The clay-slate, the granite, and their junction, are very similar to the Carn Brea district. Moreover, the sinking of this shaft will not only get nearer the junction, but will prove whether the hard rock in which it now is exists much below the present depth or not. According to the present underlay of the main and flap-jack lodes, the cross-cuts required to cut them would be 32 fms. and 27 fms., whilst the main lode in underlaying from the flap-jack is underlaying towards the shaft, and it is, therefore, in a favourable position for proving both lodes. The flap-jack lode, in the end driving west of Wall's shaft, is in disordered ground, and although the main part of the lode which has recently been discovered issuing from it contains copper, yet it is split into branches, and is poor. I think these branches will come together and produce ore in depth. The 100 fm. level is driven east on this lode from the great cross-course 60 fms., and several branches and pipes of ore have been discovered; the lode varies from 1 to 10 ft. wide, being enriched in a stratum of lightish blue slate, and impoverished in a dark compact slate. The lode, however, though irregular, produces in some parts at least 6 tons of ore per fm., probably more, and it will, no doubt, produce large quantities even in this level; no intermediate level having been driven above the ground, it is nearly whole to the surface. A winze has been sunk (15 fms. east of the cross-course) about 6 fms. deep, and was suspended through the water being too powerful for manual labour. The lode in the bottom is poor, but in both ends of it there is a productive lode, yielding on an average 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the extreme end of the 100 is about 2 feet wide, and will produce 1½ ton to a fathom. The 110 is driven east from the cross-course about 4 fms.—there is a stone of ore in the bottom of the end, but the lode is small, being in the dark slate, and is consequently not rich. The 120 is extended 15 fms. east of the cross-course, the lode in which is 1 foot wide; here, too, dark slate makes its appearance, and the lode is consequently poor. As this level is driven as far east as the winze in the 100 fm. level, in the ends of which there is, as I before said, a large rich lode, it might be inferred that the workings in the 120 were not carried on in the same course, but I am inclined to believe they are the ends being driven in a bed of the compact slate, it might be extended a considerable distance beyond the winze, producing but little ore, for such is the nature of this stratum, that although either end might be productive, yet by rising or sinking a rich lode would be discovered; and I see no reason why deposits of ore should not exist of equal value in the 120 as there is in the 100. If the ground is fully explored, copper will be discovered. Hitchins' shaft being holed to the 132, it will be cut down for draining in about a month from this time, and thus it will afford means to remove the stuff in one-tenth of the time it can now be accomplished. On the lode in the 132 fm. level, west from the cross-cut north, the diagonal shaft is about 6 inches wide, and will produce about ¾ a ton of ore to a fm.; the lode in this level, west of the great cross-course, is by far the most productive one I have ever seen in Holmbush; it is very regular, and the walls are well-defined—it will produce for about 40 fms. in length at least 4 tons of rich copper ore to a fathom, and there is a splendid lode gone down in the level, and it is more than probable that the next level will be found exceedingly productive, and much more valuable, inasmuch as I believe it will lengthen, because the great cross-course is going down nearly perpendicularly; whereas the small flookan and quartz cross-course lately intersected in the 132 west end, underlies 3 feet in a fm. It is my opinion that this lode is a continuation of the one wrought on in the 120, but it is singularly split from a more productive part, which part became poor about 5 fms. below the level. Men are engaged in driving south in the 132, west of the little cross-course, in beautiful white clay-slate, to intersect the counterpart of the copper lode, and from thence drive west to cut the lead lode. This is a most important point, and a work that will undoubtedly be crowned with success, because a finer lead lode than that at the 120 is rarely to be seen. An end is driven in this level 130 fms. south of the copper lode, the ground in the back of which, for nearly all the length, is taken away to the 110 fm. level. The lode is very large and productive—a good course of ore is gone down in the level (120), and the slate both east and west is very strongly mineralised. This lode has heaved the copper lode 16 fms. south, and tributers are working near the intersection, raising copper at 6s. in the *l.* There is a tolerably good bunch of copper a few feet west of the lead lode, but it does not continue, and it is my opinion that the indications are such as would not justify an outlay of capital for a further development on its course westerly. It is a confused stratification, a compact unmineralised clay-slate dipping from the lode. In conclusion, the prospects in Holmbush are very good, and it is more than probable that one will be found a most valuable paying mine. In about a month the lead lode will be cut in the 132, and the 120 will soon be drained and the ground laid open; and by the plan laid down by your agents to sink Hitchins' shaft from the 132 to a 147 fm. level, and to sink a winze on the course of the lode, west of the cross-cut, by aid of the pitwork in the diagonal shaft, and which they have fully described to you, and I consider it a good plan, they will no doubt be able by cross-cutting from both points to open on the lode at the 147, and lay open valuable ground in about 12 or 15 months. The cost of doing this work and sinking Wall's shaft will be great. At the same time, there is upwards of 20,000*l.* worth of ore discovered, and can be taken away at your discretion. I am pleased that my former opinion, given three years ago, has proved correct. I cannot end this report without expressing my conviction that great credit is due to Capt. Lean for his able management, and the very spirited manner in which the workings have been carried out.

It was then resolved—that the reports be received and approved; that Mr. R. Bradley and Mr. W. H. Pilcher be re-elected directors; and that Mr. C. Burls be re-elected an auditor.

After a desultory conversation, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the meeting, which was fully attended, separated.

Company of Copper Miners.—The Committee of the House of Commons, to consider the bill for the amendment of this company, will, we believe, not be appointed until after Easter. We shall, next week, enter fully into the subject, and comment upon the operating of the bill. The annual meeting for the election of governor, deputy-governor, and assistants, will take place on Saturday next, the 5th instant, at 10 o'clock.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

Devon Consols North.—This sett is situated in the parish of Lamerton, Devon, immediately north of the Devon Great Consols—the lodes of which are parallel to, and one only 330 fms. from the main lode of the latter mine. Four copper lodes have already been discovered; one recently opened on is 12 ft. wide, composed of fine gossan of the same character as at Wheal Maria. There are also two north and south lodes, producing silver-lead, worth 29*l.* per ton, giving 81 to 84 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore. The sett is about a mile and a half from east to west, and one mile from north to south. It has long been known to practical men that operations of Nature which produce large deposits of ore in one part of a lode impoverish it in another; and that the cross-courses are always favourable to all parallel lodes contiguous to the same cross-courses. The large ones in Devon Great Consols run through this sett; and there is every reason to infer, from general appearances, that the lodes will prove rich for copper. Leases have been obtained at 1-20th dues, until 10,000*l.* worth of ore shall have been raised, when they are to be 1-14th. The mine is divided into 5000 shares—3000 of which have been taken by the adventurers in Devon Great Consols, and other neighbouring mines; and the remaining 2000 will be issued at 2*l.* 10s. each, including 10s. per share on the whole, to be applied to working expenses. Francis Morris, Esq., a director of the Devon Consols, is one of the committee; and from a report, by Mr. Jehu Hitchins, confirmed by Mr. E. Hopkins, there is every reason to expect a profitable and lasting mine.

East Crowndale.—The lode in the 50 fm. level east, at Rix Hill Mine having passed through the elvan course, is now reported as having a leader of 12 in. wide, of more than average work, and in a good lode.

The Dyfngwm Lead Mines (near Aberystwith, in Wales) have recently excited notice from the great extent of the works, which embrace several lodes. On the Delife lode a shaft has been sunk to the depth of 42 fathoms, with levels driven at every 10 fms. A powerful water-wheel has been erected, and large quantities of ore have been laid open in these levels: 35 tons were brought to the surface last month, and from 50 to 100 tons per month are relied on from this lode. On the Esgargaled lode, which averages from 40 to 60 ft. wide, a shaft, 20 fms. deep, is now completed, and a water-wheel is also fixed to drain the works, which will shortly return at least 50 tons monthly, increasing as the levels are extended. Railroads have been laid down, and every means taken to place this mine in a thoroughly-efficient working condition. The adjoining mine is raising 100 to 150 tons of lead monthly—not a stone's throw from the Dyfngwm boundary. The works in the latter are now sufficiently powerful and complete to carry out operations to the depth of 100 fms., and thus ensure a corresponding enlargement of the returns.

Wheal Arthur.—A deputation of adventurers have visited the mine, according to the decision of the last general meeting, and made a complete inspection of the sett, accompanied by Capt. Trewren, of South Caradon, and Capt. Lean, of Holmbush. The visit of the deputation appears to have been highly satisfactory, and their account of the richness and resources of the mine is most gratifying—three new lodes of a most promising character having been discovered during the inspection. From the report of the captain, given in another part of the Journal, an additional lode has been laid open since their return; and, from all accounts, the whole sett is rich in mineral treasures. The report of Capts. Lean and Trewren has been delayed, in order to ascertain positively the exact underlay of one of the new lodes, which is considered an important one; but it may be expected daily.

Mining in Helston.—In addition to the operations about to be carried out on the silver-lead lode lately discovered at Pathloven, the Wheal Pool, which has long stood inactive, is about to be re-worked by an influential company, who will forthwith erect a powerful steam-engine and other machinery thereon. These operations are likely to break the long quiet of this town, and give fresh vigour to the trade and inhabitants.

Nafeaine Tin and Copper Mine (near Helston, Cornwall).—This sett which it appears was partially worked about 100 years ago, is to be resumed; and an influential company is now in course of formation in London to carry the matter out with spirit. There are numerous lodes, both of tin and copper, known to exist in the sett—only one of which was working by the old men; and yet it is said that more than one fortune was realised from it—the tin, judging from the scrolls to be seen in the adit level, being very rich. The lodes traverse the sett a distance of from 500 to 900 fathoms. There are eight shafts already sunk, and adits driven nearly 200 fms. The ground is fair for working—being composed of granite, killas, and elvan of the finest quality. The mine is divided into 1536 shares, with a deposit of 10s. each; and it is expected that about 1500*l.* will be sufficient to fully develope it—the contract for a steam-engine, with buildings, driving a cross-cut, and sinking a new shaft, &c., being only 1050*l.*

West United Hills (Illogan).—This mine which, owing to many defaulting holders, has been all but suspended for the past year, is now to be worked in earnest, the defalcating shares being in better hands, chiefly in London. The steam-engine, bought and paid for many months since, is under contract for removal and erection by Mr. Gray, by which the new engine-shaft, already some fathoms below adit, will be prosecuted vigorously. The several lodes, as well as the stratum and locality of this mine, are pronounced by those able mine agents who have inspected them to be equal to any at the same depth in the neighbourhood.

LATEST CURRENT PRICES OF METALS.

LONDON, MARCH 28, 1851.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	*per ton.*		
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£5 5 0	to	10
Nail rods	6 2 6	to	6 15
Hoops	7 0	to	7 15
Sheets (singles)	7 12 6	to	8 5
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 12 6	to	4 17 6
Refined metal, Wales*	3 10	to	3 15
Do. anthracite*	3 10	0	
Pigs in Wales	3 0	to	3 15
Do. do. forge	2 5	to	2 10
Do., No. 1, Clyde *net cash*	2 1	to	2 2
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10	0	
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10	9	
Stirling's Patent } in Glasgow	2 15	0	
Toughened Pigs } in Wales	3 10	to	3 15
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5	to	6 0
Rails	5 5	to	5 7 6
Chairs (Clyde)	4 0	0	
FOREIGN IRON. *b*			
Swedish	11 10	to	12 0
CCND	17 10	0	
PSI	—		
Gourieff	—		
Archangel	—		
FOREIGN STEEL. *c*			
Swedish keg	15 0	to	15 10
Ditto faggot	15 0	to	15 15
ENGLISH COPPER. *d*			
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0	to	9½
Tough cake *per ton*	84 0	0	
Tile	£83	0	0
Old copper *e* *per lb.*	8½*d*		
Yellow Metal Sheathing	7½*d*-	to	8*d*
Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal† *Cwt.*	1 12	0	
FOREIGN COPPER. *f*			
South American, in bond	77	0	87 0
ENGLISH LEAD. *g*			
Pig *per ton*	17 10	0	
Sheet	18 10	0	
Pipe	19 0	0	
Red lead	19 0	0	
White ditto	24 0	0	
Patent shot	20 10	0	
FOREIGN LEAD. *h*			
Spanish, in bond	16 10	to	17 10
ENGLISH TIN. *i*			
Block *per cwt.*	4 8	0	
Bar	4 9	0	
Refined	4 14	0	
FOREIGN TIN *k*			
Banca, H. C.	4 7	to	4 7 6
Straits	4 6	to	4 6 6
TIN-PLATES. *l*			
IC Coke *per box*	1 7	6	to 1 8
IC Charcoal	1 12	6	to 1 13 0
IX ditto	1 18	6	
SPELTER. *m*			
Plates, warehoused *per ton*	15 17	6	
Ditto, to arrive	15 17	6	
ZINC. *n*			
English sheet *per ton*	21 0	to	21 10
QUICKSILVER *o* *per lb.*	3*s.* 9*d.*		

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

Welch Bar-Iron is very firm at my quotation; the makers of the first-rate brands will not sell under 4*l.* 17s. 6d. The market is nearly cleared of second-hand parcels. In rails, a large business is doing on American account, buyers at 5*l.* 5*l.*, sellers at 5*l.* 7s. 6d., nett cash, free on board, at the shipping port in Wales. Sales have been made to-day at over 5*l.* 5s.

Staffordshire Iron.—A large local trade is doing; the last accounts from the Indian presidencies are not encouraging to shippers; heavy stocks and unremunerating results.

Scotch Pig-Iron is showing symptoms of improvement; the low price is attracting the attention of speculators.

Swedish Iron for steel purposes, is enquired after.

Swedish Steel.—Very little doing.

Copper is in good demand for the continent.

Yellow Metal Sheathing in fair request.

British Tin.—Common is dull of sale. In refined there is a good business doing.

Foreign Tin is not quite so firm, holders are disposed to submit to a reduction; there are sellers of Banca at 87*l.*, and Straits, uncertified, at 86*l.* As an instance of the effect of the repeal of the Navigation Laws, a considerable parcel has arrived this week from New York, one from Hambro' *viâ* Hull, and a quantity is now on the way from Trieste.

Spelter.—Not any transaction has been reported during the week.

Lead is very firm, and the last prices from New York leave a fair margin to the shipper; a good business was doing at that port, principally on Boston account.

Tin-Plates in good request.

GLASGOW, March 27.—Our pig-iron market continues in the same drooping condition which we have so constantly had occasion to notice lately, and prices are, if anything, again in favour of the buyers, mixed Nos., good brands, free on board here, being worth only 40s. 9d. to 41s. per ton, and Gartsherrie, No. 1, only 42s. per ton. The malleable iron works are very busy, and the demand for plates is very large. Our last quotations are well supported.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF—Mr. BOOKER'S QUESTION TO Mr. LABOUCHERE.

Sir,—As some of your readers may be unduly alarmed at the threatened prospect of higher duties being imposed by the American Congress on British iron, from what passed in the House of Commons last night, relative to that subject, between the hon. gentlemen above-named, you will, perhaps, allow us to state, that we understand this question to have arrived at a totally different issue from that represented; and that the advocates of a high tariff in the United States have again been most signally defeated this session in every attempt—covert as well as avowed—to tax the population of that country for the enrichment of a few manufacturers.

Our own advices from New York, confirmed by what we find in the *Courier* and *Enquirer*, distinctly state that the session has closed without any change in the tariff having taken place—and such is the general opinion in the city among the American houses; but it is quite true that Mr. Hunter's new Appraisement of Duties Bill for the Prevention of Frauds, which passed Congress late last month, is being interpreted on the other side as unfavourable to British iron and coal interests, inasmuch as it is supposed by some parties that duty, *ad valorem*, will become payable, not upon the invoice price at the port of *shipment*, as at present, but on the appraised value, *including freight*, at the port of discharge, which, if correct, will certainly militate, as far as it goes, against our export trade—*ex. gr.*

ACCORDING TO THE PRESENT ASSESSMENT OF DUTIES,

The cost of rails, free on board in Wales, being now about *per ton*	£5	5	0			
And the duty at New York 30 per cent.	1	11	6—	6	16	6
To which add freight				1	5	0
Makes the cost laid down at New York, exclusive of insurance, commission, &c.				£8	1	6

ACCORDING TO THE SUPPOSED ASSESSMENT OF DUTIES, TO TAKE PLACE UNDER MR. HUNTER'S ACT,

The cost of rails being as above, free on board *per ton*	£5	5	0			
And the freight being	1	5	0—	6	10	0
Add duty at 30 per cent. on 6*l.* 10s.				1	19	0
Makes the cost laid down at New York, exclusive of insurance, commission, &c.				£8	9	0

Thus enhancing practically the duty on iron about 7s. 6d. per ton; but it should be borne in mind that the above calculation is based upon a doubtful reading of the Act in question; for the *Journal of Commerce* (N. Y.) definitely alleges as follows:—"In respect to the assessment of duties upon charges, &c. (about which we have received several communications), the new law is an exact transcript of the old. The charges referred to are those included in the cost of the goods up to the moment of shipment, and not the charges up to the moment of entry."—G. Bailey Toms & Co.: *East India Chambers, March* 28.

IRONMASTERS' QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

The usual preliminary private meeting of the ironmasters of the South Staffordshire district, previous to the regular quarterly ones, was held on Thursday last at Dudley, and was numerously attended. The prevailing opinion was that present prices may be maintained, and some masters are even sanguine enough to look forward for increased prices at no distant day. The general facts, however, warrant only much more moderate expectations; for, although the trade just now may be considered in a healthy state, makers fairly off for orders, and stocks, upon the whole, not unusually large, there is really nothing whatever to justify any hope of an advance in prices. From the great competition of the South Staffordshire and Shropshire houses with the Welsh and Scotch makers, an immense accumulation of the latter pigs is taking place, and a stop to production must come at last. There is one most gratifying circumstance, that, notwithstanding the unprofitable price for the last 18 months, and the necessity of conforming to the tenure of leases, there has not in South Staffordshire been a single failure or an embarrassment worthy of notice—a proof of great caution and ability among the ironmasters in this part of the country.

After considerable discussion, it was decided that an advance was out of the question; and the maintenance of present prices, or even a reduction, appeared the only alternative. The adherence to present prices was determined on, although from the unequal manner in which orders are distributed, and the entire absence of all speculation, many of the makers will, doubtless, undersell. Those most competent from experience, and a knowledge of the present state of the trade to form a sound opinion, give no hopes of improvement during the spring or summer months.

HOW THE PUBLIC BENEFIT BY RAILWAYS—CHEAP COAL.

An arrangement, most important to the London consumer of coals, has just been come to by the Great Northern Railway Company and the owners of the best South Yorkshire collieries, for the transit of the proceeds to the metropolitan market. Much as has been done by the London and North-Western and the Midland Railways in breaking up the northern coal monopoly, with regard to the London consumer, this new course will greatly further reduce the price. Mr. Coles Child is appointed sold agent for the sale of coal from the Silkstone, Thorncliffe, Elsecar, Barnsley, and Worsborough pits. They produce most excellent household fuel, will arrive in capital condition, and be supplied to our own cellars for something like 17s. per ton. It is gratifying to think that this arrangement, or other similar ones which may be made, is not likely to injure the shipping employed in the coal trade, but rather confer a benefit. The breaking up of the northern monopoly will open the field for competition, and instead of keeping back vessels for three months on one trip, which might be accomplished in five or six days, with a view to an artificial enhancement of prices, the owners will be anxious to get their coals to market, where, at a reasonably higher price than Yorkshire coal, their quality will insure purchasers. Among the advantages to be obtained by the community from the increasing facilities of railway transit, the abolishing of this pernicious system, pursued towards an industrious and useful class, is not the least.

CURRENT PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal gold, in coin *per oz.*	£3	17	5	Mexican dollars *per oz.*	£0	4 11½
Foreign, in bars	3	17	9	Spanish doubloons	3	16 6
Silver, in bars	5*s.* 1½*d.*					

Current Prices of Stocks, Shares, & Metals.

MINES.—A considerable business has been done this week in every description of mining property, the demand for dividend mines, however, again predominating, and our list generally shows a great advance in the value of the most favourite and high-priced shares—as much as 30 to 40 per cent. rise having taken place in others. The shares of several new concerns have also been fully subscribed for, but chiefly by those who operate for immediate profits, in the shape of premium. We are not pleased with the prospectuses of some new setts just introduced into the market, and for which inordinate premiums are asked, upon assumptions of the success of neighbouring lodes; and although such schemes may flourish whilst capital is abundant, an adverse fate would await them under different monetary circumstances, and involve the incautious subscribers in heavy losses.

In the Metal Market—Iron is in steady demand, although not much animation exists.—Lead is unaltered in price, with good foreign reports.—In Tin little has been doing, English Refined becoming more plentiful.—Copper continues in fair demand.—For Tin-plates there is a steady sale, without advance in prices.—Spelter without transactions, and prices nominal. Yellow Metal Sheathing in fair request.

Tregorden Mine sold 5¼ tons of lead ore, at 28*l.* 6s. 6d. per ton; the lowest bid was that of T. Somers, 21*l.*

Wheal Mary Ann sold two lots of lead ore—68 tons at 22*l.* 5s. 6d., and 53 tons at 7*l.* 15s. per ton.

The Tamar Mine sold a parcel of silver-lead ore, computed 69 tons, at 20*l.* 2s. 6d. per ton.

Callington sale of 45 tons lead ore, on Wednesday, realised 17*l.* 5s. 6d. per ton. They have now 40 tons of copper ore at surface from Kelly Bray lode.

The ticketing for 100 tons of Newtonards (Isle of Man) lead ore varied from 10*l.* 19s. per ton by Walker, Parker, and Co., the purchasers, to 10*l.* 6s. 6d., the lowest offer.

At Drakewalls the sale of tin for March was 25 tons 3 cwts. 2 qrs. 16 lbs., realising 1260*l.* 3s. 1d., which is an advance of 4*l.* 10s. per ton on the best ore sold in Feb., and 2*l.* per ton on the second quality; this is in consequence of having come into a richer course of ore near the footway shaft in the eastern part of the mine.

A further improvement has taken place in Treleigh Consols; the 90 west is now reported worth 30*l.* per fm.

Perran St. George Mine promises again to resume the leading character it did some years ago, as one of the most profitable mines in Cornwall.

The month's produce of the Rocks and Treverbyn United Tin Mines, sold on the 21st inst., amounted to 14 tons 2 cwts. 0 qrs. 9 lbs., at 56*l.* 10s. per ton, 796*l.* 17s. 6d.; 18 cwts. 2 qrs. 17 lbs., at 38*l.* per ton, 35*l.* 8s. 9d. =832*l.* 6s. 3d.,—which, after payment of dues, sinking sump-shaft, working cost and merchants' bills, together with all other expenses, shows a clear profit on the month's workings of upwards of 50*l.*; and the agent considers the next month's product will be considerably in excess of this.

Tywarnhayle and Nancekuke are improving, having sampled 594 tons of ore, of equal quality with the last, and about 50 tons of silver-lead ores.

At West Alfred Consols, on Saturday, six pitches were set to 21 men, at an average of 8s. 4d. in 1*l.* tribute. The mine is looking well.

At Great Polgooth, the discovery in the 84 is stated to have improved, as well as a pitch near Clark's shaft to the eastward.

From North Tamar, we learn that in the adit level they have some rich lead, and that the lode is 10 ft. wide at 3 fms. below the surface, which is highly promising.

Some serious differences appear to have already arisen among the proprietary of the Tremar Copper Mine, which, if not speedily and amicably settled, must tend, if not to the destruction of the property, at least to an annihilation of all confidence between the out-adventurers and the local management.

In South Tolgus report, dated 26th inst., the agents estimate the discoveries of ore, during the last two months, to have amounted to 750 tons; and they hope to sell for the next account upwards of 460 tons of ore, worth, on the average, 5*l.* per ton, which will give them increased profit.

Some fine specimens of silver ore in the state of the grey oxides and sulphurets have been received from Silver Valley and Wheal Brothers. The analysis proves it to contain 1677 ozs. of silver to the ton of ore, worth about 400*l.* per ton.

A dividend of 20*l.* per share in the Lisburne Mines has been declared.

The directors of the Devon Great Consols, at their weekly board meeting, yesterday, declared a dividend of 8*l.* per share, amounting to 8192*l.* from net profits arising from sales of copper ores sampled for the months of Nov. and Dec. last. After payment of this dividend there will remain on hand a balance of 18,629*l.* 12s. 8d. in cash, ore bills not at maturity, and reserved fund, applicable to the general purposes of the company.

The directors of the Carn Brea Mines have declared a dividend of 3*l.* per share.

At South Tolgus meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts for Jan. and Feb., showed—Balance from the last account, 114*l.* 1s. 2d.; ores sold (less dues), 1879*l.* 17s. 2d. = 1993*l.* 18s. 4d.—To costs and merchants' bills, 1242*l.* 2s. 6d.; dividend of 2*l.* 10s. per share (640*l.*): leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 111*l.* 15s. 10d.

At South Caradon meeting, at the mine on Tuesday last, the accounts showed—Copper ores sold in Dec., 1855*l.* 4s. 7d.; Jan., 1599*l.* 18s. 6d.; sundries, 113*l.* 0s. 10d. = 3568*l.* 3s. 11d.—Labour cost for two months, 2536*l.* 16s. 3d.; lord's dues, 185*l.* 18s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 465*l.* 3s. 3d.: showing profit, 380*l.* 6s. 2d.; to which add balance from last account, 894*l.* 3s. 6d., and deduct dividend 2*l.* 10s. per share (640*l.*)—leaves balance in hand, 634*l.* 9s. 8d. Capt. Clymo stated that an improvement had taken place in several of the levels; the eastern shaft was sunk to the 50, and driving commenced to get under a splendid lode gone down in the 40.

At the Wellington Mines meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 12*l.* 11s. 1d.; copper ore sold, December 12, 229 tons 17 cwts. 2 qrs., 1284*l.* 9s. 11d.; tinstuff, January and February, 27*l.* 3s. 10d. (less lords' dues, 72*l.* 17s. 5d.)=1238*l.* 16s. 4d.—By labour cost for November, 344*l.* 5s. 10d.; December, 379*l.* 5s. 3d.; merchants' bills, 235*l.* 9s. 8d.—leaving balance, 292*l.* 6s. 8d.: from which deduct dividend, 5s. per share, leaves in hand 36*l.* 6s. 8d. The actual profit on the two months' workings was 279*l.* 15s. 7d. The purser was directed to accept the transfer of eight shares from Mr. A Bennetts to Messrs. Foley and Forsyth.

At the Bedford United Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 458*l.* 5s. 2d.; copper ore sold Nov. 21, Dec. 19, and Jan. 23, 2262*l.* 12s. 1d.; received for carriage of ore, 85*l.* 5s. 8d.=2806*l.* 2s. 11d.—By labour cost, &c., for December, 443*l.* 8s.; January, 114*l.* 13s. 11d.; part of dividend due Jan. 22, paid, 577*l.* 10s.: leaves balance of 1370*l.* 11d. A dividend of 5s. per share was declared.

At the Callington Mines meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts were examined and passed, showing—Balance last account, 2442*l.* 5s. 4d.; labour cost for three months, 2796*l.* 0s. 1d.; interest, 51*l.* 15s. 9d.: directors and office expenses, 141*l.* 5s. 10d. = 5431*l.* 7s.—By silver-lead ores sold, 2301*l.* 4s. 3d.; calls, 1000*l.*; forfeited shares, 15*l.* 7s. 6d.: leaving balance against mine, 2114*l.* 15s. 3d.—In answer to a question from Mr. James, the chairman stated there were no further liabilities on the mines than what the above accounts showed. [The reports will be found in another column.]

At the Holmbush annual meeting, on Wednesday, the statement of receipts and expenditure for the year showed a considerable improvement in the returns over those of the previous one, and from the present extensive operations a further increase is confidently anticipated, so that at no very distant period the Holmbush Mines may rank amongst the best in the eastern part of Cornwall. The directors' report, as well as reports from Capts. Lean and Prince, we have inserted, and which we think cannot fail to afford great satisfaction to the parties interested. The present situation of this mine will show what perseverance, economy, and good management on the part of the directors, supported by the shareholders, will accomplish, but for which this valuable property would have been long since abandoned.

At West Par Consols general meeting, on Thursday, the report from the Vounder lode was considered most satisfactory; tribute ground is now opened sufficient to return 4 tons per month. In the eastern side of the sett the shaft is sinking in a beautiful killas, after the rate of 4 fms. per month—the killas presenting the same appearance as that of the adjoining mine, Par Consols.

At Bodmin Wheal Mary two-monthly meeting, on Wednesday, a call of 2*l.* per share was made. The engine is now at work, and the shaft sunk to the 20 fm. level, and the No. 3 lode intersected, and found worth 30*l.* per fm., being the third lode of that value discovered and worked upon. Twenty-nine tons of copper have been sampled, and 20 tons more at surface

At East Wheal Crofty meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Mine cost for Jan. and Feb., 1927*l.* 2s.—By ores sold Feb. (less dues, 110*l.* 11s. 7d.), 1879*l.* 18s. 3d.; discount on bills, 12*l.* 7s. 7d.; income tax on dues, 4*l.* 8s.; received of Messrs. Smith and Roberts, 12*l.* 1s 1d.: leaving balance against the mine, 18*l.* 7s. 1d., reducing the balance in hand to 592*l.* 9s. 2d.; to which add club money, 1230*l.* 5s. 4d., gives balance in favour of adventurers, 1822*l.* 14s. 6d.

At the West Ding Dong meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 150*l.* 14s. 9d.; labour cost three months, 247*l.* 0s. 1d.; merchants' bills, 173*l.* 0s. 2d.; sundries, 2*l.* 11s. 10d. = 573*l.* 6s. 10d.—By calls, 390*l.* 10s.: leaving balance against adventurers, 182*l.* 16s. 10d. A report from the agent was read, which was favourable; it stated that the stamps were working night and day, and that a parcel of tin would be ready against March pay.

At Wheal Tremayne (late Sarah) meeting, held on 17th inst., the minutes of the last meeting were confirmed. Capt. Webb having claimed 5*l.* 5s. for a month's salary, and 6*l.* for superintending the erection of a crusher, the purser was authorised to offer 5*l.* 5s. in full of all demands. It was resolved, that the accounts and cost-sheets be in future printed and forwarded to each adventurer; that the name Wheal Sarah be changed to Wheal Tremayne, that it be divided into 4224 shares, each adventurer being entitled to four for every one previously held; and that interest at 5 per cent. per annum be charged on all calls in arrear.

At Wheal Tom and Deer Park bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—February cost, 122*l.* 10s.; paid on account of engine (50-inch cylinder) and boilers, 600*l.*; for pumps, bellows, and anvil, shown as per bill, 260*l.* = 982*l.*, which deducted from balance in hand at the last meeting, 4295*l.* 19s. 8d., leaves now in hand, 3313*l.* 10s. 8d. The agent's report respecting the newly-discovered lode was highly satisfactorily, and it was stated to be gradually improving in sinking on its course.

At South Trelawny adjourned meeting, on Thursday, a call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At the East Tolgus meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Costs from August to February, 404*l.* 16s., and balance against adventurers, 127*l.* 12s. 5d. A call of 30s. per share was made. An arrangement is to be made with the North Wheal Buller adventurers for the use of their engine in draining this mine.

At East Gunnis Lake Junction meeting, on Wednesday, the accounts showed—Cash received on deposit, 10s. per share, 2000*l.*—By 2s. 6d. per share paid for south part of Bedford United, 500*l.*; labour cost for April, 35*l.* 4s. 8d.; May, 117*l.* 7s.; June, 91*l.* 5s. 7d.; July, 142*l.* 8s. 4d.; Aug., 164*l.* 8s. 3d.; Sept., 197*l.* 1s. 3d.; Oct., 242*l.* 1s. 3d.; Nov., 194*l.* 6s. 4d. Dec., 143*l.* 17s. 6d.; Jan., 41*l.* 4s. 4d.; stationery and printing, 10*l.* 1s.; Duchy of Cornwall for lease, 21*l.*; London expenses for one year to end of March, 40*l.*: leaving balance to next account, 59*l.* 14s. 6d. Estimated payments to the end of May, 255*l.* A call of 2s. 6d. per share was made. The salary of Capt. James Phillips is to be 2*l.* 2s. per month, Mr. Thomas Horswell 1*l.* 1s., and 40*l.* per annum was voted to Mr. G. Kieckhoefer for salary, rent of offices, &c.

At a meeting of the finance committee of Lamherooe Wheal Maria, on Thursday, the labour and agency costs for February (186*l.* 8s. 1d.) were paid. It was stated that the assets in hand and arrears of calls were equivalent to the total debts of the mine to the end of Feb., and that 800*l.* or 900*l.* worth of ore was at surface; whilst the erection of stamps and wheel, and kilns for burning the ore, were progressing as fast as possible. A general meeting is to be held on the 17th April, for the purpose of receiving Mr. Murray's report on the mine, and deciding on the forfeiture of any shares which may then be in arrear of calls.

At the Devon and Courtenay meeting, at the mine on the 18th instant, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 34*l.* 3s. 1d.; labour cost, Dec. and Jan., 226*l.* 10s. 11d.; ditto Jan. and Feb., 163*l.* 16s. = 424*l.* 10s.—By calls, 416*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 8*l.* 10s. The captain was authorised to take the water from the river for the wheel at the most convenient spot; and the purser's salary was increased two guineas per month. A call of 2s. per share was made. The agent stated that a great improvement had taken place in the lode in the 60 fm. level, producing at least 5 tons per fm. A correspondent, writing from Liskeard, says—"There is great talk here about an improvement at Devon and Courtenay: they say the lode is worth 6 tons of copper ore per fm."

At the North Wheal Buller (or Great South Tolgus) meeting, the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 602*l.* 19s. 9d.; call, 1000*l.* = 1602*l.* 19s. 9d.—By labour cost Jan., 182*l.* 2s.; ditto Feb., 232*l.* 7s. 2d.: leaving balance in favour of mine, 1188*l.* 10s. 7d. The chairman informed the meeting that it was probable further calls would not be required, as in a short time sufficient returns would be made to cover working expenses. A quantity of copper ore was at surface, which it was intended to sell when increased to 50 tons—probably in the next two months. The agent's report was highly satisfactory, and not the least doubt rests on their minds as to the undertaking proving successful and profitable.

At the Wheal Henry meeting, on the 18th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 38*l.* 17s. 9d.; labour cost, Nov. and Dec., 321*l.* 9s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 53*l.* 15s. 3d.; dues, 14*l.* 6s. 7d.; water charge, 40*l.* = 469*l.* 8s. 9d.—By copper ores sold, 214*l.* 18s. 3d.; materials, 35*l.* 15s. 1d.: leaving balance against adventurers, 218*l.* 15s. 5d. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At Trethevy adjourned meeting, on Tuesday, the purser reported that only three or four persons remain in arrear of calls. A call of 12s. 6d. per share was made, and the committee of management re-elected for the ensuing two months.

At the Wheal May meeting, held on Thursday, the accounts were examined and passed, showing—Labour cost for Jan., 18*l.* 1s. 1d.; Feb., 110*l.* 14s. 5d.; the total liabilities, including engine and boiler, payable for at 50*l.* per two months, being 311*l.* 1s. 10d. To meet this amount, there were assets—Cash in hand, 102*l.* 15s.; calls unpaid, 92*l.* 16s.; shares to be disposed of, 184*l.*; calls due on unrepresented shares, 17*l.* 6s.: showing balance in favour of adventurers of 85*l.* 14s. 2d. The share list showed 909 shares out of 1024, represented by 51 shareholders, 23 unrepresented, and 92 yet unallotted. Mr. Boxall and Mr. Emery were appointed auditors. The report of the committee of management congratulated the company on the satisfactory position of its affairs. The engine and machinery had been put to work, and performed its duties well. Arrangements had been made with Mr. Simmons for the grant of an adjoining sett, through which the Wheal May lodes pass, at 1-15th dues. An increased allowance of 2 guineas per month was granted the secretary, to enable him to provide an office, where the books and reports can at all times be inspected by the adventurers. A communication from Captain Carpenter, under date 22d inst., stated that the lode in the engine-shaft was 2 ft. wide, composed of spar, white iron, and fine stones of yellow and grep copper ore; and in one on the 26th he says—"The lode in the engine-shaft still improves in size and quality; and, from present appearances, every foot of ground sunk confirms my former opinion, as also all practical agents, who have seen the mine." Some fine specimens of ore were exhibited on the table; and there appears to be every promise of a profitable mine.

At the Wheal Venton two-monthly general meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed balance in hand 31*l.*, and balance of liabilities over assets 275*l.* 12s. 6d. A call of 10s. per share was made. [The agent's report will be found among our Mining Correspondence.]

At South Wheal Josiah two-monthly meeting, at Tavistock on Saturday, the accounts showed a balance, after liabilities, of 36*l.* 1s. 6d. in favour of the company, which is to be divided into 1024 shares, of which no shareholder is to hold less than four. The mine being deemed by experienced miners worthy a spirited trial, it was decided that one-half be offered for sale—the terms to be agreed on at an adjourned meeting on the 22d April, when all defaulting shares will be forfeited. [The reports of Mr. Jehu Hitchins and Captain John Hambly are among our Mining Correspondence.]

At West Sharp Tor general meeting, at Tavistock on Wednesday (T. Morris, Esq., in the chair), an account of liabilities and assets, showing balance at the bankers of 52*l.* 8s., also an account of payments and receipts before the next meeting (26th May), showing a balance of payments over receipts of 698*l.* 1s., to be provided for, were laid before the meeting and passed. A call of 3*l.* per share was made. Capt. W. Richards' report of the 25th inst. [inserted among the Mining Correspondence] was deemed highly satisfactory.

In Foreign Mines, transactions have taken place in United Mexican, Australian, Imperial Brazilian, St. John del Rey, and Cobre.

In consequence of favourable arrangements having been entered into between the managers of the Mexican and South American Copper Company and the English copper smelters, the shares have advanced from 1*l.* 1s. to 3*l.* 10s., and are even expected to reach to a premium.

From Alten there is nothing of any importance as regards Raipas. At the United Mines the workings had greatly deteriorated, and all the operations, except by four men in the 40, have been suspended. At the Old Mine an improvement was perceptible throughout the several workings, sufficient to increase the produce for the month, and at this part of the workings good progress was being made. At Michell's the prospects were promising.

At Linares, Wilson's was 9 fms. under the 45 fm. level, but the water has been so abundant that the work had to be discontinued. The lode in the shaft was worth 3 tons per fm., the 45 east of Shaw's 3 tons, and in the 31 fm. level 6 tons. In clearing up the old workings the end of the driving of the old men had been met with, worth 5 tons per fm. All this part of the mine was very promising. The engine-shaft was sinking favourably. Total ore in stock, 760 tons 16 cwts.

At the Royal Santiago, Thompson's shaft was sunk 4 fms. 4 ft. below the 22 fm. level, the lode being from 2 to 3 ft. wide, producing 3 to 4 tons per fm. The 22 west is worth from 4 to 5 tons per fm. At San Joaquin, Taylor's shaft was down 7 fms. 5 ft., with much water. The raisings for the month were about 215 tons, at a cost of $7066.

From Copiapo, the report states that the Checo Copper Mines are looking quite as well as last month. In La Compania, two splendid lodes were being worked—both producing rich quality ores. In La Reyna, San Augustin, and San Carlos, the operations continued much the same. The produce of copper for Dec. was 70 tons. In Al Fin Hallada Silver Mine, a fair and average quantity of silver ore was being raised, and the other mines were progressing satisfactorily. From the Descubridora, 14 ozs. of gold had been returned in the month, and about the same was expected for January; but little, however, was doing.

At the Annotto Bay Mining Association (Jamaica) meeting, on Thursday, Robert James Roy Campbell, R. Montgomery Martin, James Lamb, and William Lowndes, Esqrs., were elected directors, and Octavius Ommanney, auditor of the company. The accounts having been passed, the chairman, J. M. Sunley, Esq., read a report from Captain Harper, which confirmed to the fullest extent the hitherto favourable accounts of the prospects of the mining property secured to the association. It was stated that Mr. Montgomery Martin was about to proceed to Jamaica by the next packet, on behalf of the Liguanea Company, and suggested that he should inspect and superintend the company's mines at the same time. Mr. Martin explained that the Colonial Secretary had promised every assistance to further the views of both companies. Mr. Isaacs was aware of the mineral wealth of Jamaica, and the operations would greatly advance its prosperity, by the influx of labour. The directors decline remuneration until the mines pay good dividends.

SILVER-LEAD ORE

Sold at Liskeard, on the 22d of March.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Tregorden	2¼	£28 6 6	Michell & Son.
ditto	2¼	28 6 6	Penpoll Smelting Co.

Ticketings at the King's Head Hotel, Holywell, on the 27th March.

Pant-y-mwyn	17¼	£11 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Ditto	17¼	11 2 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pen-yr-henblas	56	11 9 6	ditto.
Westminster	65	11 12 0	Mather & Co.
Ditto	65	11 12 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Jamaica	40	10 15 0	Mather & Co.
Belgrave	13	11 3 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Maesysafn	50	11 8 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Ditto	50	11 8 0	ditto.
Milwr	6	11 0 0	Mather & Co.
Ditto	6	11 0 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Halkin Hall	10	11 1 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.

Sold at the Mine.

Wheal Mary Ann	68	£22 5 6	T. Somers.
ditto	53	7 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Wheal Trelawny	100	22 12 0	Pontifex and Wood.
ditto	49	1 16 0	Locke, Blackett, & Co.
East Wheal Rose	34	13 6 6	Tamar Company.
ditto	26	15 6 0	Sims & Co.
ditto	23	13 11 0	Michell & Son.
Callington	45	17 5 6	Tamar Company.
Tamar	69¼	20 2 6	T. Somers.

LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS NEWTONARDS LEAD ORE.

Douglas, Isle of Man, March 26.

Bidders.	*Price per Ton.*
Walker, Parker, and Co.—Dee Bank (purchasers)	£10 19 0
Tamar Smelting Company - Beeralston	10 6 6
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.—Llanelly	10 10 0
Newton, Keates, and Co.—Bagillt	10 14 0
J. P. Eyton—Llanerchymor	10 12 6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.—Newcastle	10 7 6

BLACK TIN

Sold at the Mine, on the 21st of March.

Mine.	*Tons c. qr. lbs.*	*Price per Ton.*	*Amount.*
Rocks and Treverbyn	14 2 0 9	£56 10 0	£796 17 6
Ditto	0 18 2 17	38 0 0	35 8 9

Total amount of money, £832 6s. 3d.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled March 12, and Sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, March 27.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price.*	*Mines.*	*Tons.*	*Price.*
Perran St. George	76	£5 3 6	Treviskey	61	£7 14 0
ditto	75	3 1 6	ditto	40	4 4 6
ditto	64	7 5 0	Par Consols	58	7 10 0
ditto	63	5 11 6	ditto	57	7 6 6
ditto	57	2 14 6	ditto	56	6 7 6
ditto	55	5 5 6	ditto	55	4 18 0
ditto	48	2 3 0	ditto	35	4 5 0
ditto	44	2 6 6	South Tolgus	72	5 10 6
ditto	33	8 4 6	ditto	71	4 0 6
ditto	32	1 14 0	ditto	67	2 18 0
ditto	26	2 14 6	ditto	29	10 5 6
Great Consols	106	4 12 6	South Caradon	77	7 11 6
ditto	100	4 12 6	ditto	68	6 8 6
ditto	90	5 2 6	ditto	57	8 1 0
ditto	71	5 10 6	ditto	23	4 11 0
ditto	70	4 14 0	Trethellan	49	3 6 0
ditto	62	4 12 6	ditto	41	1 16 0
ditto	59	2 14 0	Treleigh Consols	50	3 4 0
United Mines	122	7 4 0	ditto	27	6 4 0
ditto	105	7 12 0	Wh. Mary, Redruth	58	5 0 6
ditto	97	5 6 0	ditto	12	2 0 0
ditto	62	5 4 0	Wheal Ellen	61	6 8 0
ditto	41	4 0 6	Charlestown United	61	4 13 6
ditto	33	0 17 0	Wheal Henry	31	3 12 0
ditto	30	4 1 0	Wh. Mary, Bodmin	29	5 8 0
Treviskey	87	6 12 0	Carthew Consols	24	5 0 6
ditto	83	7 10 0	Wheal Towan	11	1 7 0
ditto	77	6 16 0	ditto	5	0 19 0
ditto	74	3 16 0	Wheal Penhale	7	4 12 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Perran St. George.	573	£2486 15 6	Wh. Mary, Redruth	70	£315 19 0
Great Consols	558	2581 6 6	Wheal Ellen	61	390 8 0
United Mines	490	2827 9 6	Charlestown United	61	285 3 6
Treviskey	425	2663 6 0	Wheal Henry	31	111 12 0
Par Consols	261	1627 15 6	Wh. Mary, Bodmin	29	156 12 0
South Tolgus	239	1175 17 0	Carthew Consols	24	120 12 0
South Caradon	225	1583 13 6	Wheal Towan	16	19 12 0
Trethellan	90	235 10 0	Wheal Penhale	7	32 7 6
Treleigh Consols	77	327 8 0			

Average Standard ..... £101 1 0 | Average Produce 7¾
Average Price per ton £5 4 0
Quantity of Ore ..... 3237 tons | Quantity of Fine Copper, 255 tons 13 cwts.
Amount of Money £16,941 7 6
LAST SALE.—Average Standard ..... £ 94 12 0.—Average Produce 9¾
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 105*l.* 2s.—Produce, 6¾.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	156	£927 17 6
Vivian and Sons	582	2523 9 6
Freeman and Co.	452	2002 19 0
Greenfell and Sons	493	2732 3 6
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	502	2554 14 3
Williams, Foster, and Co	888	5457 14 9
Schneider and Co.	164	742 9 0
Total tons	3237	£16,941 7 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at White's Hotel, Pool.—Mines and Parcels.—North Pool 607—Tincroft 583—Wheal Basset 560—Wheal Seton 502—East Pool 477—East Wheal Crofty 467—Camborne Vean 307—Condurrow 304—Fowey Consols 262—South Wheal Frances 182—Dolcoath 144—North Roskear 128—West Fowey Consols 59—Pendarves Consols 46.—Total quantity of ore to be sold, 4628 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Carn Brea 626—Tywarnhayle 594—Wheal Buller 372—Alfred Consols 279—Par Consols 273—Levant 148—Polberro Mine 141—West Wheal Treasury 102—West Wheal Seton 99—Wellington Mines 90—Wheal Unity Consols 72—Wheal Agar 66—Hawk's Point 44—West Wheal Providence 31—South Wheal Speed 26—Wheal Friendship 13—Friendly Mines 5—East Crinnis 2.—Total quantity of ore to be sold, 2983 tons.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Enquirer."—Spearne Consols was, in 1839, purchased as a "knacked" mine by Mr. Richard Pearce, divided into 128 shares, and set to work, being then only 86 fms. deep: it is now down nearly 170 fms., and from all appearances, will go deeper. The ends are regularly in work, and more ore is daily being discovered than is taken away. On an investment of 1280*l.* the adventurers have already received in dividends 5184*l.*, and the operations proceed steadily, quietly, and profitably. With the exception of Boscaswell Downs, there is no deeper *tin* mine west of Penzance. The number of shares have been subdivided from 128 into 1024; and as much has lately been said of certain mines in St. Just and Sancreed, we think it but justice to state, that Mr. Pearce uniformly impresses on the captains under his agency his desire that every facility shall be afforded to all persons wishing to inspect the mine.

"An Old Miner" (Truro).—The communication is not only too long but quite unsuited to our columns. It is probable there may be some such pretenders to mining experience as described, but it is clear they could not carry on the deception long—the bray of the ass would disclose the owner beneath the skin of the lion.

The cause tried at the Exeter Assizes, reported in last week's Journal, should have been headed Wheal Walter, not Walker.

"A Member" (Lincoln).—The subject has been already noticed in the Journal. We may again have an opportunity of recurring to it, when the particulars forwarded will be availed of.

South Carn Brea.—Sir: In answer to "C. B.," I may state that Mr. Lyle's connection with South Carn Brea is sufficient guarantee to this county of its being a *bonâ fide* undertaking, and in good hands. The present operations are confined to exploring, clearing, and securing the "old men's" workings. These operations are diligently prosecuted.—F. B.: *Redruth, March 25.*

Another correspondent writes, that the mine is undoubtedly a valuable concern, and he is greatly astonished that Mr. Joseph Lyle, or his purser, Mr. Pascoe, are so indifferent to the interests of parties concerned as not to take the trouble to give any explanation respecting it, and he recommends in case the matter is not placed on a satisfactory footing, that a meeting be convened of the parties interested.

"Fair Play" (St. Just) can hardly expect us to insert any letters from him without his name being attached thereto. We may, however, add, that he concludes by stating his object to have been gained by the announcement that Wheal Augusta, and other mines, "are in future to be open to inspection."

"A Miner" (Langport) should obtain our "Glossary of Mining Terms," in which all the information he requires is given.

"T. J. H." (Clapham), would feel obliged if any of our correspondents would inform him of a simple method of ascertaining the amount of "Latent Caloric" in metals, also of ascertaining the gradual loss of it which metals sustain under compression.

"J. G. D." (Blaina) informs us that he has had a rotary boot and shoe-cleaning apparatus in every respect similar to that registered by Mr. Young, of Stokeleigh, described in the *Mining Journal* of the 15th inst. Under these circumstances, our correspondent is in no danger of incurring penalties, as the fact of its previous use renders the registration null and void.

"A. F." (Regent's-park).—We have frequently recorded our opinion of the present practice to which our correspondent alludes—the bringing mines before the public on a pretended plan of no liability, by raising large capitals at first, when it is impossible to know whether such capital will be sufficient for their full development or not. We have no hesitation in repeating our conviction, that it is incompatible with the Cost-book System.

"J. N." (Wolverhampton).—The Asturian Company is not yet dissolved; the office is still in Austinfriars. Although the petition of the liquidators was dismissed in the Vice Chancellor's Court, litigation is still proceeding in Spain; and while we trust such will not be the case, there is every probability that recourse will be had ultimately to the Court of Chancery—"*finem respice.*"

The communication of Mr. S. Seccombe, the purser to South Maria adventurers, can only appear as an advertisement. Such varied interests, and so many parties, appear to be concerned, that its publication would involve us in an interminable controversy,—without, perhaps, in the least benefitting those concerned.

We are promised by Capt. James Carpenter a report of the meeting of Wheal Diamond (Stoke Climsland), with full particulars of present operations, for next week's Journal.

"F. D." (Camborne) is assured the paragraph he complains of came not from the quarter alluded to, but from the ticketing at Pool, by a party then present; the price quoted came from what we considered an accredited source. We shall be very happy to report all improvements in the mine and advances in the shares, when furnished to us for that purpose. We can have no other wish, than that the sett, and all connected, should prosper.

"The Geological Observer," by Sir H. De la Beche.—We have received a volume of this highly useful addition to our geological publications, which shall receive due notice in our next,—press of matter having this week prevented our giving it the necessary attention.

"J. R." (Neath).—The result of what has recently taken place at Jarrow Colliery, respecting the demands of the pitmen, will be explained by "M." in our next Number.

"An Oldham Cotton Spinner" has furnished some suggestions for the regulation of steam-boilers, which would prevent the recurrence of those frightful accidents which we had to record in our last week's Journal. He proposes that every boiler, before allowed to be used, should be subject to a test which should guarantee its safety, and that no boiler should be worked to more than three-fourths of its capability. Such test to be the hydraulic pump, forcing water into the boiler until the required pressure is attained, and which mode of testing is free from danger. All existing boilers might be also tested as fixed. Every boiler should have a properly weighted safety valve, beyond the control of the engineer, in addition to the one generally used. A self-feeding apparatus and float should also be attached, acting on a wheel valve in view of the engineer, and sounding a steam-whistle, when the water gets below a certain depth. —"An Engineer" (Manchester), further suggests that it shall be unlawful for any but authorised persons to construct steam-boilers, and would extend the punishment to owners of boilers who connived at an evasion of the enactment. There should also be a system of periodical inspection by competent officers established by Government, who would, at all events, detect any glaring symptoms of danger. In other respects he agrees with an "Oldham Cotton Spinner," except as to working a boiler to three-fourths of its capability. The guarantee given by a maker is not the ultimate strength of the boiler, but what is considered safe for every-day working. He would consider it a dangerous limit to work a boiler at one-sixth its capability.

Among other letters which are postponed, is one from Mr. N. Ennor, on the West Polgooth Mine. We have no doubt, however, but that a line addressed to the company's offices, would be the means of obtaining in detail the information required. We agree with our correspondent, that the situation of this mine is such as to entitle her to public consideration.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,
26, Fleet-street, London.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MARCH 29, 1851.

The Mining Journal is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

We mentioned, in our last Number, that a meeting had been convened for Saturday, the 22d instant, by the coal miners and their friends of the northern counties, for the purpose of presenting a token of esteem and gratitude to James Mather, Esq., for the valuable and humane services rendered by him in the endeavour to secure more healthy and safe ventilation in the collieries of this country. The meeting was held in the Lecture-Room, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and the testimonial (a splendid silver cup) was placed before the audience, having on it the following inscription:—

"Presented to James Mather, Esq., of South Shields, by the Coal Miners' Society of Northumberland and Durham, as a token of gratitude for his talented and praiseworthy exertions in promoting measures to diminish the dangers arising from bad ventilation and other causes, in the mines of this kingdom.—22d March, 1851."

The chair was taken by an intelligent and respectable miner, named Hammond, who, after alluding to the imminent and continuous dangers to which the miner was subject, said, they had met to present a testimonial of their gratitude to their worthy friend, Mr. Mather, for the exertions which he had made on their behalf. That gentleman did not require any such gift; but they intended it as a token of their gratitude, and as such he would receive it. Mr. Mather was warmly received, and was evidently much moved. He addressed the meeting as the "Miners of the north of England;" and said that parties were in attendance representing most of the collieries in the northern counties. The token of kindness which they that day presented to him, for his trifling efforts to ameliorate the condition of one of the most interesting classes in the kingdom, he received with gratitude. Thrown among them, at a moment of great trial and suffering, he had an opportunity of marking as noble virtues as ever adorned humanity—men willing to sacrifice themselves to save the lives of others—men who, just recovered from the verge of death by the deadly enemy found lurking in every part of the mine, evinced, as their first feeling, a desire to rush back and expose themselves to danger, that they might save the lives of their fellow-workmen. At that moment, he determined to make some endeavour to rescue the miners from the perpetual dangers which were continually hanging over them—feeling that it was an opprobrium to this enlightened age that men should continue so exposed, without an endeavour being made in their behalf; and on the very day on which the explosion occurred at St. Hilda Colliery, the South Shields' committee was formed. That committee, as now recorded in the mining annals of the country, worked for three long years, devoting themselves sincerely anxiously, earnestly, and fearlessly to the great duties which they had undertaken; and it was a subject of much pleasure that five of their principal suggestions had since been carried out by the Legislature. Mr. Mather then alluded to the employment of women in mines, and boys under 10 years of age—now done away with. He also feelingly referred to the late Dr. Clanny, and said he believed his lamp would eventually supersede the one now generally in use. He expatiated on the merits, economy, utility, and safety of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney's steam-jet, and complimented Mr. Forster on having introduced it into one of the mines under his charge, where it had increased the current of atmospheric air from 50,000 to 95,000 ft. per minute, and regretted that other viewers had not been induced to adopt so advantageous a plan. Another thing the committee aided in, was the appointment of Government inspectors. Step by step this desirable measure had been brought about; and he expected eventually to see mines in as good a position as any manufacture or employment in the country. As a proof that more inspectors are required, he mentioned that the northern inspector has above 400 mines in his district, and it would take four or five years to visit all of them; so it was impossible for him to carry out the design of the Legislature with respect to suggestions, or to adequately visit the mines, however able and engertic he might be. He next enforced the necessity of a scientific education being required on the part of mining officers; urging that Government insisted on a certain degree of competency, ascertained by education, in the case of masters and mates of ships, whilst they allowed the lives of miners to be in the hands of persons who had no scientific knowledge, and understood nothing of the operations of Nature by which they were surrounded. He asked, why was there this remissness and backwardness on the part of the Legislature? The only reason he could assign was that, in the case of the miners, the work of devastation and death goes on beneath our feet, and society have little opportunity of observing and having their sympathies painfully excited by the calamities which occurred in coal mines. Whatever might be the reason, it was to the disgrace of the country that, whilst Government in the case of seamen framed regulations and laws, which were not so much the means of advancing their condition as of annoying and injuring, they left the miners uncared for and neglected. [This remark was loudly applauded by a body of seamen, by whom Mr. Mather is greatly respected.] He urged the miners to educate themselves, and especially to seek knowledge, with reference to the great elements of Nature, with which they came in contact in their daily avocations; and as an incitement to them to pursue this course, he pointed to the success of Professor Hann, who, from being a trapper's boy in Hebburn Pit, and afterwards a fireman on board of a steam-vessel, had won his way to the high position of mathematical professor in London University. Apologising for the length of his remarks, he again thanked the meeting for the handsome token of their esteem which stood before him. Not only was it intrinsically valuable, but it brought with it something of much greater value—the expression of kind hearts, and the knowledge that, in the opinion of those most interested in the subject, the committee in whose labours he had taken so prominent a part had not misapplied their time, or misdirected their energies; but had been of some service to a numerous and important portion of the community. There were two classes for whom he had an especial regard—both of whom, seeing the diverse operations of Providence in their daily labours, must become reflective and better men; and to have received from one of these such a compliment as had that day been paid him, was a circumstance which he should never forget throughout all his future existence.

Mr. Matthew Richardson, a miner of Seaton Delavel Colliery, proposed—"That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to James Mather, Esq., for his attendance this day, and for the valuable assistance he has rendered to miners in the obtainment of the Mines' Inspection Bill." He spoke in high terms of his persevering endeavours, and also those of Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, and others, who had laboured in the same field. He stated how well he had been received in London as one of the deputation; and concluded by exhorting his brethren to strive to obtain a reduction of the hours of labour—it being hardly fair for a man to work himself to death in order to keep himself alive. Mr. John Hall, of the same colliery, seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. Mather having replied, Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney was introduced, and was received with much applause. He read the following letter from Mr. J. Darlington, a colliery proprietor, and a correspondent of the Mining Journal:—

"I regret that Saturday is a day I cannot get from home, inasmuch as I have the greatest desire to encourage by my presence, were it possible, the humane and indefatigable exertions of my worthy friend Mr. Mather. It is no slight boon to the working classes that such zealous abilities as his are devoted disinterestedly to their welfare, when they might have been so successfully applied to other things to his personal advantage. He has been the fearless disclaimer of everything that tended to increase the perils of the miners, when economy was put in the scale against human life, and his exertions have been no less remarkable in ameliorating their moral and physical condition. Will you convey to Mr. Mather my sympathies with those grateful and discerning miners, and assure both him and them that nothing else would have prevented me from showing myself at the demonstration on Saturday."

In the course of a speech, which was much applauded, Mr. Gurney went through the history of the safety-lamp and the steam-jet, both of which have been often before our readers, and sat down amid much applause. A vote of thanks was then passed to Mr. Gurney, which was carried with acclamation, and also to the chairman, when the meeting separated, highly edified and delighted at the day's proceedings.

At a meeting of delegates of the Miners' Society, held at Newcastle, to take into consideration the state of Jarrow Colliery, and the report thereon, jointly subscribed to by Messrs. Wood, Anderson, and Foster, at which a series of investigations, in the shape of a reply, drawn up by Mr. Martin Jude (the secretary), was unanimously agreed to. In this document it is stated that the practice of blasting had been discontinued for years, but the viewer had thought fit to renew the operation. The workmen complained to the Secretary of State, who ordered an inspector to examine and report thereon, such report justifying the complaints of the workmen. Notwithstanding this, the viewer refused to discontinue the practice, and, to justify himself, obtained the report in question, which was not inimical to blasting the coal in the eastern part of the pit. To the statement that the pit was so well ventilated that no inflammable gas was perceptible, it is replied that the miners did not complain of the presence of gas, but the apprehension of sudden eruptions, and discharges or blowers of carburetted hydrogen, to which the Bensham seam is known to be subject,—discharges which sometimes dislodge immense masses of coal, and kill the men, besides opening fresh blowers; their fears arose entirely from the probability of the ignition of the powder causing the explosion of the gas. In making the coal ready for the blasting process, the hewer has to cut in horizontally about 3 ft., and in doing this he is allowed only to take away a certain portion of coal, and, this part accomplished, there is exposed to the pick an average of from 16 to 6 inches, in which may often be picked these bags of foulness; and as the Bensham seam in that part of the colliery is 6 feet thick, an immense plane is exposed to the ignition of the blast, and any ejection of inflammable gas must be exploded. In hewing by the pick, the aperture assumes a wedge-like form, the broadest end being next him, and should the pick open out a blower, the gas would come off gradually, as from a point, and be discovered immediately and in time to avoid danger; but when gunpowder is fired, there is a tearing and rending of the coal, and often crevices made in the solid, which renders the probabilities of giving freedom to a blower almost a certainty, as compared with working by the pick. It is stated that the use of powder is *indispensable*, but if the Jarrow Colliery could be worked without it for years—if Wall's-End, Hebburn, and Walker pits can be worked without gunpowder—it is not indispensable to Jarrow. But its application appears to have been adopted to enable them to raise coal cheaper, and thus undersell their neighbours, and that at the expense of the lives of scores of human beings. The ventilation at the three collieries alluded to is far superior to Jarrow, it being on record that the latter has only 29,630 cubic feet of air per minute, while Wall's-End has 120,000 cubic ft.; and yet, with this splendid ventilation, not a candle is ever allowed to be used.

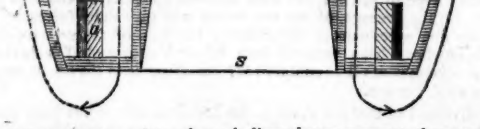
The attempt on the part of the owners of Jarrow to compel the men to sign a paper, certifying that they were not the parties who applied to the Secretary of State, is animadverted on; the miners view it as a serious matter, and one closely connected with their welfare; and they believe that had the whole of the examining parties met on a certain day, and made the investigation in that free and open spirit which the nature of the case required, there cannot be a doubt but that a mutual plan would have been adopted to benefit all parties concerned, both employers and workmen, prevented the present unhappy dispute, and removed a load of responsibility from the lessees and manager. After replying to the other points in the report of Messrs. Wood, Anderson, and Foster, the document concludes by recommending the miners to appeal to Government for a special commission to investigate this most serious matter, and not to wait until a frightful loss of life compels investigation. The report would then be either corroborated or otherwise; and should the workmen have a choice in selecting a viewer, as well as a manager of Jarrow, there can be no doubt but that a gentleman can be found, who would take a very different view of the matter to Mr. Jobling, and whose experience would have as much weight with the public as those who have reported thereon. A much more satisfactory state of things would be thus brought about, a feeling of confidence arise, which the collier cannot possess at present, and the question be finally set at rest.

ATTEMPT TO EXTINGUISH A FIRE IN THE EARL OF MANSFIELD'S COLLIERY, ALLOA.

Near Edinburgh there is a colliery, called the Sanchie Fine Mine, which has been on fire for 26 years, and has already destroyed coal to the value of 100,000*l.* The fire, after five years' hard labour in the construction of an enormous enclosing wall, made at a cost of more than 16,000*l.*, was confined, about 20 years since, to its present bounds, but has at frequent intervals shown strong indications of its violent progress, and has more than once threatened to pass into the immense and valuable coal district, to the dip, which if it did, nothing could restrain its ravages. Mr. Goldsworthy Gurney, Mr. Mather, and Mr. Darlington inspected it 12 months since, and the two former gentlemen have now undertaken to extinguish it, and with every prospect of success, by the same process as Mr. Gurney recovered some coal workings belonging to Mr. Darlington, recorded in the *Mining Journal* of May 5, 1849.

ELECTRO-MAGNETISM AS A MOTIVE-POWER.

In last week's *Mining Journal* we slightly intimated that Mr. S. Hjorth had succeeded in greatly simplifying his electro-magnetic engine, increasing the power, and neutralising the effects of the induced secondary currents, and the injurious effects of the spark. The following diagram will enable our scientific readers to understand how these desirable ends are attained.



The arrangement consists of *one* hollow electro-magnet, the respective poles of which are divided in three square rings, *a a a*, and *á á á*, being conical inside, and connected outside with the bows, *b b*, by means of the cross pieces, *c c*; from the top and bottom end of these bows there extend four plates, *d d*, with ribs, connected in the centres by the brass plates, *e e*; these plates guide the motion of the piston, serving also as a means whereby metallic contact may be established and broken during each stroke between the piston and one of the poles. Four pairs of rollers are for this purpose placed inside the piston on hollow shafts, which are arranged in such manner on the four-way rod principle, with a ring or cylinder between the bearings and shafts, that the magnetic parts of the bearings may be brought in contact either with the similar parts of the said rings, or the magnetic parts of the same. The required motion of the said rings is produced by the crank, *g g*, and *g' g'*, attached to the connecting rod, *h*, by the smaller rods, *i i*, in such manner that each pair of cranks move in opposite directions, as represented. Magnetic contact is thus established between the north pole and piston, the latter thereby obtaining the same polarity as the former, and will, of course, attract the south pole facing it. When a down-stroke is performed, the magnetic contact is broken, and similar contact is effected between the south pole and piston, by the cranks, *g g*, turning in opposite directions. While a reciprocating motion is thus obtained, the magnetic current moves in one direction, as represented by the arrows round the piston and each of the poles, without being broken, as the motion of the piston is effected in the peculiar manner by which contact is established and broken. While the piston passes out of one pole, it enters the other, and induces two secondary currents, which, passing in opposite directions, neutralise each other.

It will be observed that the bows of the magnet branch off from each end like the meridional lines of the globe, and with the piston which forms the axis of the magnet, establishing a neutral point, similar to the equinoctial line. A stroke may be thus obtained of any length by one magnet, the piston being a moveable extension of either of the respective poles, and attracted by a series or succession of polarities, the acting surfaces of which extend to the whole polarity. The piston is not heavier than one of a low-pressure steam-engine, and the power is expressed in pounds per square inch. The destructive effect of the electric spark is prevented, and the retarding force of the induced secondary currents is neutralised.

Manufacture of Iron in Nova Scotia.—We have, in former Numbers, described the valuable quality of several descriptions of iron ores produced on the mineral estate of Charles D. Archibald, Esq., in the mining district of Londonderry, in Nova Scotia; and we have now received an account, written by the superintendent of the works, of the progress already made in the iron manufacture, and the future prospects. The works are erected by the Acadian Iron Company, about five miles from the Bay of Fundy, on the Great Village River. The ore is obtained from the slopes of the hills on each bank; and the estate extends upwards of 10 miles in one direction. At present, there are four furnaces, a shingling hammer weighing 2 tons, and a drawing hammer of 5 cwts.; there are also coal-houses erected for storing charcoal, and about 15 cottages for the workmen and families. Mr. Blanchard, the superintendent, arrived at the works on the 9th June; and, notwithstanding the difficulties always attendant in new countries, produced the first bloom ever made in Nova Scotia in less than six months. He states that timber, clay, stone, and lime, are bountifully distributed on the property, with every facility of drainage and water-power. He has already sent to England some blooms and bars, and has a good stock on hand; and he boldy pronounces the iron, in quality, to be fully equal to any Swedish he ever saw, and that there will be no difficulty in disposing of any quantity that can be manufactured at a highly remunerative price. The experience of the past will enable them to produce charcoal of 50 per cent. cheaper than last summer, and enable the proprietors to compete with the world for charcoal and iron. The first establishment is always the dearest. A second range of furnaces, contemplated to be erected next summer, will not cost near so much as the present ones; and, as the works proceed and increase, the expenses will proportionally decrease. The account concludes by stating that the parties have entered with spirit into an enterprise calculated more than any other to stimulate the engeries and promote the prosperity of the country, with fair prospects of remunerative pecuniary return. A number of specimens are now in the Great Exhibition—of which, in the course of a few weeks, we shall be enabled to give some interesting particulars, and which will present convincing proof of the value of the colony.

Original Correspondence.

DRESSING OF LEAD ORES.

SIR,—Having made some observations relative to an improvement in the slime dressing at Allt-y-Crib, some weeks ago, which drew some remarks from your correspondents, although all our dressing apparatus are open to public inspection, it will be, perhaps, better to give some description of our general method of dressing, not that there is any thing of sufficient importance to claim much notice as novelty, but with a view, if there is anything of progress, to give the benefit of it freely to those interested. As our lead requires to be crushed fine, we use friction rollers, generally of 30 or 36 in. diameter, and 12 in. wide, travelling very slowly, the surfaces moving from 22 to 24 feet a minute. These rollers are not driven by cog-wheels, but by the friction of one acting against the other, with levers acting with about 27 tons against the stuff to be crushed, which we find sufficient to bruise the ore, slate, and silicious matter to a powder. The ore, after passing through the rollers, is received into a wheel with inverted buckets, covered with a sieve, which effects a division between the stuff not sufficiently crushed and the rest. That which is sufficiently crushed we sometimes pass into another wheel of the same construction, covered with a finer sieve, which separates the jigging stuff from that which is finer—namely, the slime and sludge ore; and this brings us to the method we use, and which we consider to be an improvement. Under the raff-wheels we have a number of wooden troughs, or reservoirs, so arranged that the current bearing the fine ore may pass into any of them, or be cut off from any of them that is thought proper. The number of these troughs, which are 18 ft. long, 3 ft. wide, and 1 ft. deep, is sufficient to hold a day's crushing; but, by our arrangement, they may be cleaned up separately. Around these troughs we have round buddles fixed, of sufficient capacity to clean the slime as it is produced, so that every day the whole of the slime ore is made marketable. The advantage of this system is that it prevents any slime, or sludge ore, from being washed into the slime pits, and thus distributed over a large tract of ground, when it would necessarily have to be submitted to various processes before it could be dressed; whereas, by this plan, scarcely any ore is carried into the slime pits. A word on that very useful implement of slime ore dressing—the round buddle. This machine, now so common in Cardiganshire, was not known nine years ago; and, although I have heard its originality challenged, I believe the merit of its construction belongs to Thomas Hughes, now the dresser at Llwynmalees. It consists of a ring of stonework, 20 ft. diameter, usually 18 in. deep; but it may with great advantage be used 3 ft. deep. Its flooring is of plank, and rises from the circumference to the centre about 7 in., or a little more, as the fineness of the ore requires. In the centre it has a vertical spill of 1 in. round iron, or wood, worked by a light mechanical contrivance, usually a very small water-wheel. This spill carries a couple of arms, to which are attached by threads one or two very light fans of ½-in. plank, 3 in. wide, 6 or 7 ft. long, which are drawn along over the settling ore to keep a smooth surface, and to distribute the ore and water gradually. The result is that the ore is found, from 2 ft. to 3 ft. around the centre, sufficiently clear of refuse to admit of its being cleaned by passing once through a dolly-tub. The slime stuff to be washed is conveyed to the centre by a small trough over the buddle, and falls into a funnel-shaped sheet-iron case, surrounding the spindle, to prevent its being scattered in falling. The principle of action, as in all slime-dressing contrivances, is specific gravity; and, perhaps, this machine is the simplest yet arranged for the purpose of dressing. It requires the most trifling power to work it, and has little tendency to get out of order—a great desideratum in the washing of the finer or most comminuted sorts of ore. I should have said that it usually is arranged with four outlets, with inverted flood-gates, for letting out the water. These flood-gates can be raised as required, so as to give the proper depth for settlement.

March 19. M. FRANCIS.

PRACTICAL MINING.

SIR,—In your Journal of the 15th inst., "A Miner" must have been misled in describing his intended winning of coal near Renfrew, Scotland, as no stratum in that locality lies in the position stated by him. Between the years 1802 and 1808, two pits were in operation about one mile south-west from Renfrew. One of them was used as a winding shaft, the other as an upcast. At the end of that period, they were abandoned on account of the troubled nature of the field. In a report upon the state of the working in 1808, the lessee has so very ambiguously expressed the direction and inclination of the mines cut in his search for coal, that an inexperienced individual would be led to believe that the stratum at one point is perpendicular. It appears he encountered a series of downthrow slips and dykes in one of these mines, which was cut about 40 yards beyond what he calls the "great dyke," where he put down a blind pit to the coal, "and followed it down one step after another, very steep, almost even up and down, for 7 fms.; and finding no prospects of getting the metals (strata) to floor well, determined to abandon it." Other parts of the same field may lay favourably for a good winning; but it ought to be proved by boring before any great expense be incurred. W. ROBERTSON.

West George-street, Glasgow, March 22.

FLOATING OF SOLID IN FUSED IRON.

SIR,—Mr. Mushet has been by no means happy in his attempt at the solution of the cause of solid floating in fluid iron; nor is your correspondent, "E. P.," more so in his suggestion of the cause of it. It is simply due to crystallisation, and is precisely analogous to the floating of ice in water.—WILLIAM WOOD: *Dowlais Iron-Works, March* 25.

MURIATIC ACID.

SIR,—The presence of arsenic in muriatic acid, referred to by your correspondent, "B. S.," in the Journal of the 15th inst., must arise from the sulphuric acid, used for decomposing salt, having been manufactured from mundic, or some metallic sulphuret, containing arsenic. I have more than once suggested to manufacturers, through the medium of your useful Journal, the expediency of using a blast for the purpose of decomposing metallic sulphurets—passing the sulphurous acid through a series of ascending and descending flues or chambers, and blowing air in at the tops of the latter; the former being of greater area than the latter, so as to retard the ascending current, when any arsenic present would condense, fully oxidised, at the bottom of the ascending chamber or flue. The sulphurous acid, thus purified, would require heating to convert it into sulphuric acid. I have never had the opportunity of putting a plan of mine to the test of practical operation; but I have a strong impression upon my mind that, on the application of heated air to sulphurous acid, a second combustion, similar to that of carbonic oxide, would take place, and sulphuric acid be formed, without using nitre. It is an extremely difficult task to overcome the prejudices of old-established manufacturers; but perseverance and sound principles must ultimately prevail. I have long advocated the use of a blast for manufacturing purposes generally, and do not despair of witnessing the sentence of perpetual banishment passed upon tall chimneys, coal smoke, noxious vapours, and the enormous waste of heat and fuel, their concomitants. The introduction of the blast for working reverberatory furnaces will lead to many important advantages, besides a saving of fuel. The draught of a chimney is entirely opposed to the principle of reverberation; while the loss of heat and waste of fuel are quite incalculable.—T. H. LEIGHTON: *Cwm Avon, March* 22.

MR. BRUNEL, AND WESTON'S NOVO-MOTIVE SYSTEM OF RAILWAY PROPULSION.

SIR,—I have to thank you for the various reports you have given of Mr. Weston's invention in your useful Journal. In justice, however, to Mr. Doull, C.E., on whose report on the novo-motive system of railway propulsion you made some remarks, I have to state that Mr. Doull made his report on a popular description of the system, after a careful examination of the working model, and without any other bias or interest in the matter than the desire to state his honest convictions relative to the practicability, safety, and economy of the invention—all the calculations in respect to power, cost, and working of the novo-motive system having been previously made by Mr. Weston, upon the best data which experience could furnish, and showing an immense advantage over the locomotive system.

In the statement made by your correspondent, "P.," respecting the three objections made by Mr. Brunel before the board of directors of the South Wales Company, and that Mr. Doull was also present along with Mr. Weston and myself, I have to observe that Mr. Doull was only present during a few minutes at the close of the interview, and had not an opportunity of hearing Mr. Brunel's objections, which were previously answered by Mr. Weston, but not admitted, because I believe Mr. Brunel did not comprehend the *modus operandi* of the novo-motive system; at least, the directors said they did not understand it from Mr. Brunel's or Mr. Weston's conversation, which made me suggest that the working model should be seen and examined by them before it could be understood, or its advantages appreciated; but to which suggestion Mr. Brunel objected, on the ground that "a model might be requisite for gentlemen to understand the principle, but that drawings on paper were best for practical engineers and mechanics." How far Mr. Brunel's theory may accord with practice, I leave your readers to judge.—W. CAMPBELL: *Aldermanbury, March* 21.

COLLIERY INSPECTION.

SIR,—During a time of political excitement like the present, it may be excusable in a Government to be apathetic in carrying out some of the minor affairs or Acts which affect individual claims or interests; but, in matters of such vast importance as the mining interests of this kingdom, and of the Act passed last session for the purpose of insuring greater safety to the lives of the miners, no such excuse can be permitted; indeed, Goverment has already had ample time to carry that Act into full effect and satisfactory operation. Why, then, has it not been done? Was the Factory Act carried out in so dilatory a manner? Is there any reason to suppose that a *rigid* inspection of a coal mine is more unjust or objectionable than that of a factory? Is it because the number of accidents happening to persons employed in coal mines is a *less* per centage than that of factory operatives? or is it because the coal miner is employed in isolated caverns underground, in comparative darkness, and in a foul atmosphere, frequently alone almost for the whole day, and not like the factory worker, surrounded as he is by friends and fellow servants, light and air, that the inspection of coal mines shall not be complete and effective?

Soon after the appointment of the four inspectors, I observed in your Journal an article, showing from statistical data that, supposing an inspector to visit three coal pits per week, in addition to attending inquests, writing &c., the whole of the coal mines in the Kingdom could not be visited by the *four* inspectors in less than two years! An inspector may visit half a dozen factories during the time which would be requisite to visit one coal mine; besides, a coal mine is changing and enlarging daily and hourly; not so a factory. Yet *four* colliery inspectors are deemed sufficient! In your Journal of March 1, I observe the report of a lecture given in Wakefield by one of the Government Inspectors (Mr. Charles Morton); and though he states nothing new to the colliery world, he certainly reminds the public of the lamentable loss of life in coal mines, and, therefore, calls their attention to the consequent amount of family suffering which has to be indured beneath the humble roofs of the unfortunate victims of mining casualty and disaster. The lecturer states the annual loss of life to be 300, out of a number amounting to about 120,000 colliers employed, giving one death annually out of every 400; and taking deaths and other casualties, in which the sufferer is perhaps maimed for life, collectively, the number is upwards of 600 annually, or more than one in every 200 of the persons employed in coal mines. Is there a 1000th part of this awful amount of suffering amongst factory operatives? and this is in addition to the ordinary mortality, which the lecturer states to be increased considerably above the average by the inhalation of impure air, &c. The lecturer further states that probably 750,000 persons are dependant upon the collieries for their daily sustenance, consequently 3750 of these are annually thrown destitute, and, therefore, become chargeable upon the poors' rates, or increase the burden of their already suffering relatives. From what is here stated, I think the Government, through its own inspector, makes out a clear case of the most gross and awful neglect against itself, in not appointing, long ago, a sufficient staff of sub or other additional inspectors. Is the paltry amount of salary of some 18 or 20 sub-inspectors a consideration with the British Government or people, in a case involving such an awful amount of risk, disaster and suffering? I know not! What a melancholy instance of the delicate and unfortunate position in which the intelligent coal miner is placed, is furnished by the Jarrow Colliery case (see *Mining Journals* for February). It is well known that in most instances for a miner to complain, or intimate to any viewer, or other person in authority over him, that there is danger in any particular place, or in any particular mode of working, not unfrequently causes him to lose his situation, and generally afterwards he becomes a marked man. Instance the anxiety of the Jarrow Colliery proprietors to discover the names of the individuals who signed the complaint, or request, forwarded to the Government on their behalf in that case.

With such facts and circumstances before them, will the Government longer delay carrying out in an efficient manner the powers with which Parliament has already invested them, by doing that which would prove to the public that instead of inspectors being employed attending inquests and making "after wit" inquiries into the causes of an accident, they prefered that a sufficient number should be employed in trying *to prevent* accidents, by removing, as far as possible, the causes which lead to them, and also to ameliorate generally the condition of this long-neglected, but industrious and useful class of her Majesty's subjects?

I believe I am right in stating that Matthias Dunn, Esq., was some few months ago appointed inspector of the collieries in the Great Northern coal-field, comprising Northumberland, Cumberland, and Durham, together with the whole of Scotland. I am aware Mr. Dunn's name stands high, and, for anything I know to the contrary, he may richly deserve all the praise that is awarded to him; but, even if this be the case, I am quite sure he does not possess the attribute of ubiquity; how then is it possible that he can survey such a host of coal mines as are contained in the district allotted to him? The idea is absurd and ridiculous. Besides, Mr. Dunn is 60 years of age, and can scarcely be supposed to be capable of the bodily exertion requisite for such an undertaking. I dare venture to assert that Mr. Dunn has never been at the mine where the late accident occurred, and knows no more about it than I do. And though it was a model colliery, I believe the accident arose from either gross neglect or great ignorance; and yet I fear it will pass over without investigation or inquiry, as I understand there are not any coroners in Scotland. Do not these facts speak volumes? Are men to be swept away wholesale, as if they were valueless, simply because they are poor and powerless? It is only a few days since an explosion took place at Ashton-under-Lyne, seven miles from this town, when 10 or 11 men were burnt or killed, and in addition to this I believe two mines have recently taken fire. Will not all these things arouse the Government to a proper sense of their duty, and induce them *at once* to make such a provision of able sub-inspectors as will afford something like reasonable protection to the hard-working miner. I believe it was stated in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons, that some inspection was desirable in this part of the kingdom, but the collieries in the north were so admirably managed as to make such a supervision unneecessary; but, notwithstanding this proud boasting, it so happens that the number of lives lost in the northern district far exceeds anything that has occurred in Lancashire, Yorkshire, or Staffordshire. Perhaps the coal proprietors in the north possess more powerful influence in both Houses of Parliament than those in this district; hence they can not only engage a trumpeter to make known their good deeds (if they have any), but take steps to prevent any inquiry into their deeds of omission.—W. B. H.: *Manchester, March* 22.

STEAM-BOILERS.

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Inquirer" [page 118], wishing to know if the Holywell Company had acted wisely in making certain alterations to steam-boilers, gives their dimensions after the tubes were taken out, but omits the information as to the state of the boiler when furnished with tubes—their number, length, and diameter; also the size of the fire-box. He cannot have a correct answer given to him until he states accurately the dimensions of the tubes, &c. If the tubes were of small diameter, the water foul, and liable to form a hard deposit, or the fuel bad, the Holywell Company has acted prudently in making the alteration.

Erewash Valley, March 25. AN ENGINEER.

THE OD FORCE.

SIR,—The beautiful and elaborate researches of Baron Reichenbach, relative to the "od force" are no doubt pretty generally treated as mere emanations of an over-studied imagination, more especially by practical men, who are apt to disbelieve if they have no immediate and clear results to convince them; how very far, therefore, will the newly published work by Dr. Mayo go to vindicate the truth of all that Baron Reichenbach asserts. Still I find, upon reading an article in *Chambers' Journal* of the 8th inst., that the editor throws some doubt upon the experiments enumerated by Dr. Mayo. I think, therefore, that the following experiments which I have made upon this subject may not prove uninteresting to your readers, and will, I doubt not, convince the greatest sceptic of the existence of such a force. A gold ring is to be suspended, by means of a silk thread tied to the nail joint of the forefinger of the right hand, over a common horse-shoe magnet placed flat upon the table; to steady the hand, the elbow is also to rest upon the table. If the ring is central between the two poles, it will in a few moments begin to vibrate with great force at right angles to the magnet; as soon, however, as the left hand of the operator is placed in contact with the magnet, the motion ceases; withdraw the hand from the magnet, and the motion begins again. Let the operator join his left hand with another person who touches the magnet, and the motion ceases. If the ring is brought central with one of the poles of the magnet, the motion becomes parallel to the axis of the magnet, and not at right angles as before. The motions or movements are so forcible, and of such a decided character, that it is quite impossible to mistake them. Other pursuits prevent me from following up this subject, but it appears to me that upon this plan an instrument for measuring the odic fluid in persons might easily be constructed. T. A. ENGLISH.

Mark-lane, March 18.

MINING IN STAFFORDSHIRE.

THE LESSEE OF NEW YORK MINE AGAINST LESSEES OF ROYLAGE MINE.

An action was recently brought by Mr. John Williams, lessee of the New York Copper Mine, at Upper Elkstone, near Leek, against Messrs. Marsden, Kniveton, and Tellwright, lessees and proprietors of the Roylage Copper Mine, also at Upper Elkstone, to recover half the expense of working the engine erected on the New York Mine, for the purpose of draining the two mines.

The facts of the case are simply these:—Early in 1849, and shortly after the leasing of the mines to the respective parties, Messrs. Marsden, Kniveton, and Tellwright entered into a written agreement with Mr. Williams (who proposed to work the New York Mine on the Cost-book Principle, with a varying body of shareholders), that if he would erect an engine on the New York Mine, at the expense of the New York Company, then they, Messrs. Marsden and Co., would pay to him monthly half the working cost of the engine, such payment to commence when the water began to be drawn off from the Roylage Mine, and to continue so long as it was being drawn off.

This action came on for trial before Mr. Justice Patteson, at the Staffordshire Lent Assizes of the present year; Mr. Keating, Q.C., Mr. Whitmore, and Mr. Gray, were counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. Serjeant Allen, Mr. Pigott, and Mr. Phipson being counsel for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case, as we understood, was shortly that, on the faith of the agreement, and at the instance, and by the acquiescence, of all the defendants, who inspected the works from time to time as they were proceeded with, the New York Company immediately began to put down, at an expense of about 2600*l.*, an engine at a point very suitable for draining the two mines, and to sink an additional shaft close to the boundary of the Roylage Mine, for the express purpose of draining that mine. That the engine and shafts were completed, and ready for working, about August, 1849, and water began then to be drawn off from the Roylage Mine, and continued to be so drawn off, with necessary intervals for the repairs of the engine, &c., until February, 1851. That the working cost of the engine for the 15 months between November, 1849, and February, 1851, inclusive, was about 619*l.*, and the plaintiff's claim was for half that sum.

It appeared on the trial that these two mines adjoined each other, the surface being only separated by a wall, and that formerly they had both been worked together by the same lessee. An adit level was driven through these mines, from a point in the New York Mine into the Roylage Mine, in a northwardly direction, for a distance of about 50 fms. north of the boundary, and within the Roylage Mine, were it communicated with an older adit level, which ran westwardly through that mine, and had its exit a considerable distance further west, and near a brook; this level was from 12 to 15 fms. below the surface. It also appeared that, previously to the erection of the engine, it was always considered there was a large body of ore below this adit level, near the boundary of the New York and Roylage Mines, and within each of them, but that all attempts to sink downwards and prove this were almost useless without the aid of machinery, in consequence of the great strength of the water, and that the previous workers of the mine were obliged to desist from proving downwards for that reason. The flat-rod shaft in the New York Mine, and near to the boundary, was sunk to a depth of 15 yards below the adit level; from the bottom of this shaft water was pumped up by means of the engine, and conveyed in launders, or wooden troughs, for some distance into the Roylage Mine along the adit level, when ultimately it ran into and through the adit level, and so out into the brook. The reason of these launders having been put up, it appeared, was that for some distance from the flat-rod shaft, both into the New York and Roylage Mine, the adit level had been stoped out, and was not water-tight. The launders, so far as they went into the Roylage Mine, had been put down by the defendants at the expense of the New York Company. When the flat-rod shaft was sunk to the depth stated, a level, 7 fms. below the adit level, was driven from the bottom of the flat-rod shaft to the boundary of the defendants' mine, and it was proved that the water gushed out of their mine in considerable quantities, and was pumped up from the bottom of the shaft. Several old sumps in the Roylage Mine, which previously to the working of the engine had been always filled with water, were immediately afterwards laid dry. It was also proved that there was a stope of ore ground in the Roylage Mine, near this boundary, 7 fathoms deep, which was ready for getting in consequence of the drainage.

The plaintiff's counsel contended that, on the proof of this, he was entitled to a verdict, as all had been done on the plaintiff's part to drain the defendants' mine; that, in fact, it was considerably drained, and might be further drained to any extent by the defendants carrying on in their mine the 7 fm. level, which had been driven up to their boundary.

The defendants, on the closing of the plaintiff's case, took two technical objections to the right of the plaintiff to recover; the first of these, we understood, was, that the action should have been brought in the names of all the shareholders in the New York Mine, instead of in Mr. Williams' name alone; the second objection was, that as the agreement referred to the engine on the New York Mine as being then erected, and the declaration stated (as was the fact) that the defendants' agreed that, if the plaintiff would erect the engine, they would make the above-mentioned payments, there was a variance between the statement in the agreement and that in the record.

The learned judge stated, as to the first objection, that he was clearly of opinion the action was properly brought in the name of Mr. Williams alone, and, therefore, that that objection must fall; as to the second point, he said he was of opinion that he was also right, but that he would give the defendants liberty, if they chose, to move the Court at Westminster on the subject.

The cause then, after this expression of opinion by Mr. Justice Patteson, being fairly launched on its merits, Mr. Serjeant Allen, with whom were Mr. Pigott and Mr. Phipson, replied to the plaintiff's case, insisting that the agreement did not oblige the defendants to pay any portion of the working cost until they worked beneath the old adit level, and that it was contrary to the course of mining that the defendants should work the ground below the old adit before they had worked out the ground above it; that none of the plaintiff's witnesses proved that the mines were relieved of water, but only that they might be, and the learned serjeant also contended that the word "mine" in the agreement meant that part of the mine where the workings were carried on, and, consequently, that as they would show that no water was drained by means of the engine and shaft from the point above the adit level, where the defendants' workings were being carried on, the agreement would not oblige the defendants to pay any portion of the working cost.

Witnesses were called on the defendants' part to show that their workings were above the adit level, where they had met with water which was not drained off; also that there was a pit recently sunk, nearly 300 yards from the boundary, which was filled with water, and that the defendants were carrying on their mines in a workman-like manner by keeping above the adit.

Mr. Keating, in his reply, observed on the inconsistency of the several defences, and commented rather severely on them.

The learned judge having summed up, the jury immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff.

In Russia the candles used in the mines are made of tallow mixed with powdered charcoal, which is found to increase the intensity of the light.

GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY.—A prospectus has been issued by a company which has been provisionally registered, and to be incorporated by Royal Charter, for the purpose of constructing a great ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, and thus connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and shortening the route from Europe to all parts of the east, China, and Australia. The route fixed upon by this company will be left to be decided by the engineers on actual survey of two—one the Savana route, from Port Escoces, the site of the old Scotch settlement of New Edinburgh, founded in 1698 on the Atlantic coast, to the ruins of the Spanish Fort of Fuerte del Principe, on the banks of the Savana, distance 10 miles, and down that river 30 miles to its month on the Pacific ocean. The other from Port Careto through the crescent-shaped gorge of the Andes, to the deep waters of the Lara, into the Savana, and thence to the Gulf of San Miguel. The latter gulf would hold the shipping of the world, navigation safe, and with soundings of from 18 to 37 fms. A moment's glance at a map of the world is convincing of the importance of the undertaking; and as all other adventures in the formation of this great desideratum have hitherto proved failures, we should rejoice if it should prove to be left to British enterprise and capital to carry it into effect. The aid of the British Government has been promised, who have written to the British Charge d'affairs at Bogota to facilitate the negotiations of the company with the Government of New Grenada. The capital is 2,500,000*l.*, in 100,000 shares, 25*l.* each, deposit 5*s.* per share. The enormous advantages to be derived from this passage, through the saving of time, the wear and tear of ships, and the great reduction of insurance, must recommend it to the attention of all parties interested in the subject, more especially as, from even the present returns, the undertaking would, at a trifling toll, return 40 per cent.

LECTURES ON MINERALOGY.—No. XV.

Prof. TENNANT commenced by resuming his notice of the chemical varieties of iron, with which he closed his previous dissertation. He then proceeded to give a more detailed account of the grey oxide of manganese, which he described as of a dark grey or iron black colour. It occurred in prismatic crystals, the primary form being rhombic. It occurred also in a circular crystal, longitudinally striated. It was massive, with a fibrous structure, occasionally having a granular or earthy structure. The grey oxide was the purest and most beautifully crystallised of the manganese ores. It was principally found in Ihfeld, in the Hartz, associated with calcareous spar and barytes, in veins traversing porphyry. It was also found in Cornwall and Aberdeenshire, and had of late become of immense importance in the arts. One of the most remarkable artistic effects in nature was due to the oxide of manganese. Many stones were found in particular localities. He instanced the landscape marble near Bristol, a compact felspar from Elba, and some from Germany, which presented the appearance of lithographic stones, being covered with arborescent tracery, and other fantastic forms. The curious imprints with which they were marked were the result of slight deposits of manganese. They were generally stones of a laminated character, and the manganese would appear to have penetrated between the layers. The flints found in the chalk at Brandon, in Suffolk, and at Brighton, very often presented a similar appearance. The lecturer exhibited a very fine "landscape stone" of this description from Franconia, which had formerly been in the collection of the Duke of Buckingham. Similar appearances in chalcedony were due to the operation of manganese, and these, when properly worked, made very ornamental *moca stones*. Of late the ingenuity of German artists had given this arborescent appearance artificially to chalcedonies, and it was, therefore, necessary to be careful to avoid imposition. The colouring matter of several of the silicious minerals—as the amethyst, for instance—was produced by oxide of manganese. Rose-coloured quartz was another example, and there were many others. The students would probably have noticed that shop and house *plate-glass* windows, particularly on the sunny side of the street, had frequently an amethystine tint; this was owing to there being too much of the oxide of manganese in the glass. Glass, as they knew, was composed of silica, lead, and various other substances, introduced for the purpose of making the silica fusible. The lead gave to the glass a greenish tint, and to neutralise this manganese was introduced. At a hatter's window in Cockspur-street, some of the panes would give to a bunch of white feathers in a cap a purple tinge. He had frequently noticed the same thing in various parts of London. There were several such windows on the north side of Cavendish-square, and at the upper part of Piccadilly; and those who had been at Richmond would remember that all the windows in the large house opposite the Star and Garter presented this peculiarity. The fact was, that the plate glassmaker had no principle or rule to guide him in the introduction of manganese. The soap, as it was technically called, was cast in by shovelsful; and when they remembered what intense colours were bestowed by even very minute portions of some of the metallic oxides, it was a great wonder that a much greater quantity of glass was not thus spoiled in the manufacture. Siliciferous oxide of manganese was generally found in thin layers. This substance was now very scarce, but formerly it was so plentiful that it was used to mend the roads in Cornwall and Devon; it occurred rather plentifully in Siberia. The magnificent vase presented by the Emperor of Russia to Sir R. I. Murchison was composed of this kind of stone.

Carbonate of manganese was found in distinct rhombic crystals, which had a similar angle to those of carbonate of iron and carbonate of lime. The measurements of the primary form of these three substances were so near as to be almost identical, the difference being a very few seconds. It was found plentifully at Oswestry.

The next substance he noticed was TIN, which was found both as an oxide and as a sulphuret, but it was most abundant in the former. Its crystalline form was a four-sided prism. It sometimes occurred also in macled crystals. It was likewise found in rounded nodules, and was then called stream tin. In this latter form, the crystals at the side or in the bed of a river had been broken down, and carried away by the water. Prof. Tennant exhibited some specimens of stream tin, which certainly had the appearance of very ordinary pebbles, and he said that that circumstance had probably caused it to be entirely overlooked in many new countries. If any of the students in after-life should visit any of our colonies, and should pick up a rounded pebble of unusual specific gravity, and find that it was tin, he could, with very little trouble, make out the source from whence it came. If it were much rounded, it must have travelled some distance. If the angles were more perfect, it could not have travelled so far; and then, following back the course of the water, the lode, whether of tin, or of any other metal, would be found. It was a very good plan in a new country, for ascertaining its mineral resources, to scrape out all the rubbish and stones from the beds of rivers in dry seasons, and then to arrange these substances according to their specific gravity. The oxide of tin stood very high, and if it were pure it would be found to be nearly seven times heavier than water. The application of other tests would render this analysation so perfect as to give a very good idea of the character of the country through which the river ran. The crystals of oxide of tin were generally pure, and this was one of the subjects usually taken as the test of excellence in the use of the blow-pipe. When the student could keep a globule of tin in a state of fusion, he would be considered a tolerable proficient in the use of that instrument. It would not be wise, however, for them to commence with this substance, and when they did attempt it, he would not advise them to begin with a piece larger than the smallest pin's head. There were pseudomorphous oxides of tin, but these were easily distinguished by the absence of that brilliancy which the real crystals had. Tin had been described by some persons as found in a pure state, but they might depend upon it that in such a case the specimens were the results of some ancient furnace. It would be tedious to mention the various uses to which tin was put in the arts, and he should, therefore, only mention that it was used now for the purpose of making artificial gems, particularly opal; and that the glass known by the name of paste diamonds owed its brilliancy to the presence of a small quantity of the oxide of tin.

TITANIUM was found in the form of an oxide; it was either a circular or capillary. The former variety might be seen in some splendid masses of transparent quartz in the British Museum, running through them in thin needle-like red shoots. Pure titanium was found in the slag of iron furnaces, and it had distinct crystals of the cubic form, very similar in colour to copper. It had many properties superior to iron; it was not subject to rust; it was much harder, and if the means could be discovered by which it could be extracted readily from the ore, it would become a metal of the greatest importance. At the foot of Snowdon a beautiful variety of oxide of titanium, called brookite, was found in splendid crystals, with quartz and macled crystals of felspar.

URANIUM was next described, and several fine specimens of uranite shown from Gunnis Lake. Prof. Tennant, in alluding to Pitch Blende, stated it is used as a colouring matter, and had formerly been imported at the rate of 15s. an ounce from Germany, while we were at the same time throwing it away as useless in our own country.

BISMUTH was found in large quantities in Saxony, associated with copper, arsenic, silver, cobalt, and nickel. It was an interesting substance, as by it could be shown the process of crystallisation which minerals underwent in passing from a fluid to a solid state. Prof. Tennant here exhibited a mass of crystallisation which had been produced by one of his workmen, who, it appeared, had a peculiar cleverness in managing such operations. One of the crystals in the centre of the mass presented an almost identical appearance with one of the most beautiful of the Greek borders. This was by no means uncommon in the crystallisation of bismuth in the laboratory of Nature; and it was believed that the Greeks, in their wise appreciation of the beautiful forms of the vegetable and mineral kingdoms, had copied the border referred to from these appearances of bismuth. It would seem, however, that there were some that demurred to this doctrine; for he had known a gentleman who seriously entertained the idea that this peculiarity was an imitation of Grecian art. (A laugh.) The colour of bismuth was silver-white. It was sometimes found in amorphous masses; he had never seen it crystallised in a "native" state. It was brittle, and fused readily at a low temperature; it was soluable in nitric acid. The German silver, now so common in this country, was composed chiefly of bismuth.

Prof. Tennant concluded by describing the mode adopted by the German students for the purpose of improvement. With knapsack on shoulder, and with a few thalers in their pockets, they wandered forth into the mining and mountainous districts as solitary pilgrims, or in parties of two or three, and thus they obtained practical illustrations of the theories they had learned in the lecture-room. A similar course on the part of English students would be attended with very beneficial results; and they would find a ramble in Derbyshire, Northumberland, Durham, Cumberland Wales, Cornwall, Devon, or several other counties, would be unattended with any very great expense, and would amply repay the time and labour requisite for such excursions.

THE BANWEN IRON COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders of this company was held at Master Kindersley's chambers, on Monday last, under the Winding-up Act, for the purpose of deciding whether or not Claudius Armstrong, Esq., of Penged Hill, Kidwelly, county of Carmarthen, and Samuel Kentish, L.L.D., of Ferryside, St. Ishmael's, also in the county of Carmarthen, should be placed on the contribution list.

It was clearly shown that both these gentlemen had signed the requisite documents, "to take one or more share or shares in the Banwen Iron Company upon such share or shares being allotted to them" as provisional directors, which document was registered in the Joint-Stock Company's Office on the 23d Sept., 1846. It was also shown by the allotment book that 50 shares each had been allotted to them—that number being the amount of qualification for each director under the 54th clause of the Deed of Settlement. The 53d clause of the deed was also produced, in which are named Claudius Armstrong and Samuel Kentish, as two of *seven directors*. By the 52d clause of the deed, seven directors are the minimum number, and in that portion of the deed marked "Part III.," requiring all names of the subscribers to the deed to be inserted in the form of a schedule, to contain the names, and number of shares held by each subscriber in the company, are inserted the following names, &c.:—

No. 1, Armstrong, Claudius, gentleman, Kidwelly, Carmarthenshire, No. 3701 to 3750—50 shares.

No. 33, Kentish, Samuel, L.L.D., Ferryside, ditto, Nos. 5132 to 5182—50 shares.

Newspapers, prospectuses, and a further list of the seven directors, all including the two names of Armstrong and Kentish, were likewise produced, and each and every one of them bore the signature of the promoter, Rowland Jay Browne, as required by the Joint-Stock Acts, when he completely registered the Deed of Settlement on Oct. 6, 1846; and the Deed of Settlement is concluded by the following certificate, according to schedule B:—

We do hereby certify that the within written deed is the Deed of Settlement of the Banwen Iron Company, and that, to the best of our knowledge, the particulars therein contained are correctly set forth. (Signed) R. J. BROWNE; C. T. PHILIPS.

Mr. Claudius Armstrong being sworn, admitted he had signed the document, as produced from the Registry-office, consenting to become a provisional director, dated 23d Sept., 1846; that he had seen the prospectus with his name attached thereto; that by correspondence, or through Mr. Rowland Jay Browne's brother (Walter J. Browne) he had consented to lend his name to Rowland Jay Browne, the promoter of this company, upon the understanding and faith that he was to be borne harmless; and in his affidavit, recorded in the Master's Office, he states—"That he hath not authorised any one to insert any number of shares opposite to his name in the schedule, or any other part of the Deed of Settlement of the said company, or in any other document, relating to the said company," &c.—It was urged by Dr. Barnett that, as Mr. Armstrong had lent his name to the promoter, he ought to be made to contribute on the 50 shares; for it was the principal inducement to him (Dr. Barnett) to join this company from these gentlemen's names being added to the directory, and likewise in every document and clause in the deed, in which his own name had been inserted or appeared.—The Master, however, exonerated Mr. Armstrong as a contributor, from his stating that he had never authorised Mr. Browne, or any person, to use his name, and, therefore, should not be liable for the act of another; but that, if Dr. Barnett thought fit to bring a charge against Mr. Browne, or any other party, on the score of fraud having been practised on him, he would hear it; but, at the same time, inferred that, if the fraud was not proved, he (Dr. Barnett) would be liable to costs.

A Mr. Smith's account, as mineral manager to the company, was then brought on by his solicitor before the Master, when some objections to the amount that was claimed were offered as a sett-off—such as neglect of duty in not being at the works for several days, when two directors went down there on a visit of inspection, and also for removing or pulling down part of the workshops on his own responsibility, which were particularly erected by the committee of building, and which he had no authority whatever so to pull down. This was also decided in Mr. Smith's favour, on the plea that it would cost more to carry out an action than to pay him all he demanded.

At a former meeting, the secretary swore that salary was due to him up to the day of the winding-up order, although four parties were ready to prove on oath that he had made a parole engagement to act gratis, if he was not dismissed by the directors; but it was decided that parties being shareholders could not give evidence; so that the shareholders will be made to pay a debt, certainly not morally due to the secretary.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—Regular MONTHLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY 42

BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS by their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month; and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.

BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers of the 29th of the month, to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA—On the 20th and 29th of every month. CONSTANTINOPLE—On the 29th of the month. ALEXANDRIA—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

OCEAN STEAMING—FIFTY MILES AN HOUR!—The INVENTOR of this NEW METHOD of STEAMING at SEA, with a view of GRANTING LICENSES, proposes PATENTING his INVENTION when the present Patent Laws are modified. This will enable individuals, as well as companies, to run a steam sea mansion to distant lands. Some of the advantages to be derived from this new principle are: the saving of time—its great safety, economy, and convenience in the building, common carpenters doing the work—its capabilities for carrying cabin passengers, say 200 in one mansion.—J. BROWNE, Esq., Inventor, 30, Great Portland-street, Portland-place.—N.B. Accelerated speed is obtained by nullifying resistance. 43

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

M. Herring, of Tonbridge-place, London, sugar planter, for improvements in the manufacture of sugar and rum, part of which improvements are applicable to evaporation generally.

F. W. Mowbray, of the Borough of Leicester, gentleman, for improvements in machinery for weaving.

G. Guthrie, of Appleby, chamberlain to the Earl of Stair, and residing at Rephah-by-Shanraer, Wigtown, for improvements in machinery for digging, tilling, or working land.

T. Hill, Esq., residing at Langside-cottage, near Glasgow, for improvements in wrought iron or malleable iron railway chairs.

Peter Armand Le Comte de Fontainemoreau, of 24, Boulevard Poissonnière, Paris, France, and 4, South-street, Finsbury, patent agent, for certain improvements in mills for grinding wheat and other grain.

Henri et Alexandre Six, of Wazaume les Lille, temporary of Paris, France, gentleman, for improvements in bleaching flax and hemp.

Hector Ledru, of 28, Faubourg Poissonniere, at Paris, France, civil engineer, for improvements in heating.

J. Cheetham, jun., of Chadderton, near Oldham, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, for certain improvements in the manufacture of bleached, coloured, or party-coloured threads or yarns.

D. F. Bower, of Hemslet, York, manufacturing chemist, for certain improvements in preparing, rating (otherwise called rotting), and fermenting flax, hine, grasses, and other fibrous vegetable substances.

S. Holt, of Stockport, Chester, manager, for certain improvements in the manufacture of textile fabrics.

S. Walker, jun., of Birmingham, manufacturer, for a certain improvement or certain improvements in the manufacture of metallic tubes.

T. Hawkins, of Inverness-terrace, Bishop's-road, Bayswater, oilman, for improvements in brushes.

H. S. Ridley, of Vincent-square, Westminster, surveyor, and J. Edser, of St. James's-terrace, in the said city, builder, for a safety hinge and certain apparatus for the detection of burglars and prevention of burglaries.

T. Woods, of Portsea, Hants, upholsterer, and R. W. Winfield, of Birmingham, Warwick, manufacturer, for certain improvements in bedsteads and couches, or articles for sitting, lying, and reclining upon.

E. Dunn, of New York, in the United States of America, but now residing at Montpelier-square, Brompton, master mariner, for improvements in reciprocating, and rotary fluid meters.

DESIGNS FOR ARTICLES OF UTILITY REGISTERED.

G. Wilkin, Alnwick, self-acting water closet.
J. M. Turner, Norwich, Corne's universal plough.
J. Dyke, Ipswich, portable cooking apparatus convertable into a close or open stove.
A. Graham, Glasgow, gas cooking-range.
S. Scafe, York, spur spiral winder.
Newbould and Baildon, Sheffield, balance table-knife.
D. and G. Greig, Edinburgh, self-acting guage for side-lever lithographic press.
J. Hynam, Princes-square, Finsbury, safety-lid to a vertical square match-box.
L. Foucart, M.D., Glasgow, and St. James's-square, London, chest expander or spiral rectifier.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

O. Oliver, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, chimney-pot.
W. T. Denham, Charles-street, City-road, rosin box.
G. Jacobs, Cockspur-street, Stranger's Guide to London.
J. Gedge, Wellington-street, Strand, safety lock and key.
W. Ladd, Penton-place, Walworth, adjustments for microscopes.
W. Green, Richmond road, Islington, ventilator.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

THE BRITISH ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
(Incorporated by Act of Parliament, passed 1850.)

DIRECTORS.

JAMES SIMPSON, Esq., C.E., and V.P. Inst. Civ. Eng.—*Chairman.*
J. C. COBBOLD, Esq., M.P. — E. HIGHTON, Esq., C.E.
W. GILBERTSON. — W. W. PEARSON, Esq., M.A. 44
A. HENDERSON, Esq. — G. G. SCOTT, Esq.
E. HIGHTON, Esq., Sen. — THOS. WEBSTER, Esq., M.A., F.R.S.

Secretary—Mr. George Saward.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bell, Steward, and Lloyd, 59, Lincoln's Inn-fields.
Brokers—Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell, London.

The Directors of this Company call the attention of the public to their prospectuses already issued, and to the data upon which they ground their expectations as to the very remunerative character of their undertaking:—

1. To the official statement of the manager of the South-Eastern Railway Company's telegraph, that their profit from the transmission of commercial messages alone, during the past year, was 5 per cent., while all their railway messages, which, for some stations, amounted to 20,000 messages per annum, were sent free.

2. To the returns of various telegraph companies in America, which pay upon an average dividends of from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum.

3. To the returns of the Prussian telegraphs, which show a nett profit on commercial messages alone of 5 per cent. for the very first year after their construction, while all official and Government intelligence is sent without charge—the telegraphs in that kingdom being in the hands of Government,

4. To the statement of accounts laid before the Right Hon. the Privy Council, about six weeks ago, by the old Telegraph Company, which is the only one in full operation in this country at the present time. These accounts show that, including bonuses paid by that Company during the past three years (amounting to the very large sum of nearly £100,000), in addition to ordinary dividends, the Company have evidently cleared little short of 20 per cent. per annum, and that, too, upon an enormous cost for telegraphs. The British Company will be able to construct their apparatus at little more than one-half the cost of that at present in operation.

Their arrangements in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Glasgow, and other important towns, are rapidly advancing, and they hope very shortly to commence laying down their wires on various main trunk lines of railway, and thus to connect at first the most important towns in the kingdom by means of their telegraphs.

Applications for shares to be made to Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, and Daniell, the brokers of the company, Lombard-street, London; Messrs. Bell, Steward, and Lloyd; 59, Lincoln's Inn-fields, solicitors to the company; or to the Secretary, at the Central Offices, Royal Exchange, London.

CALLINGTON MINES COMPANY,
SALVADOR HOUSE, LONDON, March 26, 1851.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders in this Company, held this day, RICHARD HODGSON, Esq., in the chair, 45

The circular convening the proprietors having been read, the reports and accounts were submitted.

Resolved,—That the directors be, and are hereby, empowered to apply to the general purposes of the mine the amount of £619 1s. 5d, now standing to the credit of the reserve fund.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved,—That the reports and accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered in the cost and transfer-books of this Company.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved,—That Richard Hodgson, Esq., the director retiring from the direction by rotation, and who offers himself for re-election, be re-elected a director of this Company.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved,—That the auditors, Messrs. Hammond and Leary, who retire from their office as auditors, and who offer themselves for re-election, be re-elected the auditors of the company for the present year.—Carried unanimously.

The thanks of the meeting were given to the chairman and directors.

STIRLING'S PATENTS FOR IMPROVEMENTS IN IRON.—1. TOUGHENED CAST-IRON, which is double the strength of ordinary cast-iron, and only 10s. to 12s. per ton extra.

2. ANTI-LAMINATING IRON, for RAILS and TIRES, &c., at an extra price of from 7s. 6d. to 10s. per ton. Also IMPROVEMENTS in the MAKING of WROUGHT-IRON—saving one process to the manufacturer.

The following Iron Manufacturers are duly LICENSED to MAKE the IRON:— 46

Messrs. BAIRDS'	Gartsherrie, Glasgow.
The CLYDE IRON COMPANY	ditto ditto
The FIRTH IRON COMPANY	ditto ditto
The HERSLEY COMPANY	Tipton, Staffordshire.
Messrs. LLOYDS, FOSTER, & CO.	Wednesbury.
Mr. JOHN WILSON	Dundyvan, Glasgow.

AGENTS.

Messrs. GARDEN and MACANDREW, 34, Dowgate-hill, London.
Messrs. W. & J. H. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow, and 20, St. Andrew's-square, Edinburgh.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to the agents; or to Mr. JEE, civil engineer, No. 6, John-street, Adelphi, London.

KUPER & CO.'S PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPES.
MANUFACTORY—GRAND SURREY CANAL, CAMBERWELL, LONDON.

SOLE AGENTS.

FRANCIS AND H. J. MORTON, 47
10, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL, and 9½, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS.

The great SUPERIORITY and ECONOMY of WIRE ROPES for MINES and RAILWAYS, over Hemp Ropes or Chains, has been fully established by extensive use in all the principalmining districts in the United Kingdom for many years—being cheaper, much lighter, m ore durable, and a great easing to the engine.

KUPER & CO. request particular attention to their IMPROVED FLAT ROPES, and their very superior mode of stitching; also to their ROUND ROPES, for Inclines, &c., and PIT GUIDES or CONDUCTORS made of very thick wire, and in one length, without joints.

Prices, carriage free to the nearest railway or water station, 56s. per cwt. for round 70s. per cwt. for flat ropes; galvanising, 10s. per cwt. extra.

SIGNAL CORD, galvanised or varnished, of all sizes, for Mines, Railways, &c., from 14s. per 100 yards.

GALVANISED SIGNAL PULLEYS, with brass wheels, 6s. per dozen.

GALVANISED and CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING, GUTTERING, SPOUTING. WATER and GAS PIPES, of all kinds, FIXED and SUPPLIED.
GALVANISED GAS, WATER, and STEAM PIPES, of great strength.
FAIRBANK'S PATENT WEIGHING MACHINES, of all sizes, at very low prices.
ASPHALTED ROOFING FELT, 1d. per square foot.
DRY HAIR BOILER FELTS, of all thicknesses.
PATENT WI RE STRAND FENCING and ORNAMENTAL WIRE WORK, for Rail way, Park, and Agricultural Fencing.—F. & H. J. Morton have fixed upwards of 500 miles of this fencing in the last few years.—Price from 1s. 6d. per yard, fixed, complete.
☞ STOCKS constantly kept in LIVERPOOL, LEEDS, and LONDON.

F. & H. J. MORTON,
PATENT GALVANISED IRON AND SPOUTING WORKS,
10, NORTH JOHN-STREET, LIVERPOOL, and 9½, ALBION-STREET, LEEDS.

NEWALL v. WILKINS AND WEATHERLY.—This case was tried on the 20th and 21st of February, before the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench and a Special Jury.—The action was brought for INFRINGING Mr. NEWALL'S well-known PATENT for UNTWISTED WIRE ROPES. The Plaintiff obtained a verdict on all the issues raised, which has fully confirmed his Patent right.

Since this verdict was obtained, the Master of the Rolls has granted an INJUNCTION AGAINST the DEFENDANTS, to RESTRAIN them from MAKING these ROPES, or in any way infringing the Plaintiff's Patent.

This is to CAUTION all PERSONS AGAINST MAKING UNTWISTED WIRE ROPES, and AGAINST BUYING, SELLING, or USING such ROPES, unless made by Mr. Newall, and those to whom he has granted licenses. 48

Patent Wire Rope Works, Gateshead, Feb. 26, 1851.

GAS EXHIBITION, 1851.—The great and increasing importance of the GAS INTEREST, in which so much capital is invested, demands that any improvements or adaptation of the uses to which Gas can be applied should be placed before the public in that form in which they are alone calculated to attract attention—that is, in actual operation. This not being permitted at the National Exposition, the COMMITTEE of the GAS-FITTERS' ASSOCIATION has been induced to make arrangements with the Directors of the Royal Polytechnic Institution for the setting apart of an important portion of that establishment for six months (from May to November), for the

EXHIBITION AND ILLUSTRATION OF APPARATUS,

embracing any novel or useful application of GAS for CULINARY, HEATING, CHYMICAL, or MANUFACTURING PURPOSES—improvements in Burners, arrangements for Lighting, Ventilation, Governors, and Meters—each to be shown in actual operation, illustrated and explained daily by competent persons, engaged for that purpose.

The Committee call upon all Gas Companies, metropolitan and provincial, their respective shareholders, as well as coalowners, gas apparatus manufacturers, and others interested in creating a more extended demand for Gas, to assist them in efficiently carrying forward this movement to a successful issue, by contributing towards the necessary expenses, and also giving their aid, by causing to be sent the various productions of ingenuity from their respective districts of any apparatus tending to the improved production, distribution, or application of Gas; and it is intended to give MEDALS, in gold and silver, to exhibitors of articles of the greatest public utility. 49

The POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION will be OPEN to receive apparatus, admissible from 3d to 21st April, both inclusive.

Subscriptions may be paid to the account of the "Association Exhibition Fund," at the London and Westminster Bank, 1, St. James's-square; or to the Chairman, Mr. Geo. Dethridge, 32, Gerrard-street, Soho, to whom all communications are to be addressed, and who will furnish any further information that may be required.

The Committee have to acknowledge the receipt of the following donations, and many other metropolitan and provincial companies have stated their intention to subscribe:—

Imperial Gas Company	£100	0	0	British Incorporated Gas Co.	£10	0	0
Chartered Gas Company, with a promise of further assistance	50	0	0	Truro Gas Company	5	0	0
London Gas Company	50	0	0	Peterhead Gas Company	2	2	0
Equitable Gas Company	30	0	0	Messrs. Whitehouse and Co., Wednesbury	5	5	0
City of London Gas Company	30	0	0	Messrs. C. B. and H. Robinson, Leicester	5	5	0
Western Gas Company	25	0	0	Mr. Defries, Hampstead-road	5	5	0
Phœnix Gas Company	20	0	0	Messrs. Hulett and Co., Holborn	5	5	0
Leicester Gas Company	10	10	0	Messrs. J. Cowen and Co., Blaydon Burn, Newcastle	5	0	0
Southampton Gas Company	10	0	0	Subscriptions below £5	39	15	0
Warrington Gas Company	10	0	0				
Ipswich Gas Company	10	10	0				
Bristol Gas Company	10	0	0				

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE OFFICE, 29, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, BLACKFRIARS, AND AT THE EXHIBITION BUILDING, HYDE PARK.

NOTICE.—ADVERTISEMENTS intended for the FIRST EDITION of a Quarter of a Million of the SMALL CATALOGUE, as also for the FIRST EDITIONS of the ILLUSTRATED, the GERMAN, and FRENCH CATALOGUES, should be sent in immediately, in order that they may be classified and printed forthwith:

1. Insurance Offices.
2. Literature and the Fine Arts.
3. New Inventions.
4. Agricultural Machines and Implements.
5. House Agency—Hotels, Taverns, and Lodging-houses.
6. Places of Public Amusement. 50
7. Railway and Steam-boat Arrangements.
8. Classification of Trades and Miscellaneous.

SPICER BROTHERS, Wholesale Stationers, } Joint-Contractors to the
CLOWES & SONS, Printers, } Royal Commission.

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH COPPER MINES,
LAMERTON, DEVON.

The lodes of which are parallel with, and one of them less than 330 fathoms from the main lode of, the Devon Great Consols, from which upwards of £500,000 worth of ore has been raised since 1845.

In 5000 shares—3000 of which have been taken up by shareholders in Devon Great Consols, and other mines in the immediate neighbourhood. The remaining 2000 shares will be issued to unexceptionable parties at £2 10s. each, which includes a call of 10s. per share, already made on the whole 5000 shares, to be applied for working expenses.

To be worked on the "COST-BOOK SYSTEM" of the county of Cornwall.

COMMITTEE.

Chairman—FRANCIS MORRIS, Esq., a Director of the Devon Great Consols.

W. E. BELL, Esq. } Lessees. | NATHANIEL IRON, Esq.
T. HARVEY, Esq. } Lessees. | RICHARD HALLETT, Jun., Esq. 51

Bankers—Messrs. Barnett, Hoare, and Co., 62, Lombard-street.
Managing Agent—Jehu Hitchins, Esq., Tavistock.
Purser—John Peter, jun., Esq., Callington.

OFFICES,—16, ST. DUNSTAN'S-HILL, TOWER-STREET, LONDON.

These valuable mines, the possession of which has been recently contended for by several leading parties in the mining world, have been purchased of the landowners, and three leases thereof obtained at the liberal dues of 1-20th, until £10,000 worth of ores shall have been sold, and then at 1-14th for the remainder of the term of 21 years.

It is impossible to regard these mines in any aspect, without being struck with the singularly felicitous circumstances incident to their position. Adjoining to, and situated in the same stratum as the Devon Great Consols; "in the metalliferous clay-slate, high in the series," so aptly described by the late manager of those extraordinary mines, the east and west lodes having the same bearing; and, above all, running parallel between the same great cross-courses, and one of the copper lodes being within the short distance of 330 fathoms from the present rich lode of those celebrated mines, renders this property of no ordinary value or importance.

It is a fact too little known, that the cross-courses (in mining phraseology) make the ores; that the very causes which conduce to large deposits of ore in one portion of a lode, operate to produce poverty in another part—hence the frequent disappointments encountered by the inexperienced in exploring the same lode which has produced great riches in another mine. A remarkable illustration of this statement is observable in the fruitless expenditure of large sums of money in mines west of the celebrated Wheal Maria, in the pursuit of the same lode which had been so productive in the eastern ground.

Most practical miners have, however, learnt by experience, that where large deposits of ores occur between certain cross-courses in a mine, the parallel lodes contiguous to the same cross-courses in the adjoining mines, having the same stratum, invariably make large deposits of ores also. One group of mines may be taken which will serve to establish this position.

North Pool, Carn Brea, North Basset, South Basset, West Wheal Buller, and South Wheal Frances—most of these mines lie north or south of each other, between the same cross-courses, and all of them are remarkably rich, worth on the average upwards of £120,000 each; but immediately west or east of these cross-courses, the like results are not obtained. These obvious laws of Nature are found to prevail, as might confidently be anticipated, in the district of the Devon Great Consols also. In that sett the parallel lodes are now being wrought successfully, which lie at a greater distance on the south of the main lode than one of the copper lodes of this mine from the same lode on the north. Wheal Thomas, one of the southernmost lodes in the Devon Great Consols, has also cut rich within the last week. And in Old Gunnis Lake Mine, still farther south, £200,000 worth of copper ores were raised from the parallel lodes abutting against the great cross-course of Wheal Maria.

These statements will indicate, with sufficient clearness, the great probability that the east and west lodes of the Devon Consols North, which, as far as they have yet been seen, produce abundance of the finest gossan, mundic, and stones of copper ore, will, on further exploration, realise those results which the practised miner quietly and confidently expects from such indications, accompanied as they are by the most favourable geological conditions.

There are four copper lodes already discovered in those setts—one of them recently opened on, 12 feet big, composed of the finest gossan, of the same character as that of Wheal Maria; and two north and south lodes, from one of which silver-lead has been raised worth £29 per ton, which produced, on two separate assays, 81 and 84 ounces of silver to the ton of ore. The setts are about 1¼ mile in length on the course of the copper lodes, and above half a mile in breadth on the course of the lead lodes.

On the north and north-west are Wheal Carpenter and Wheal Providence, two mines of great promise, lying within the influence of the same cross-courses—the boundary on the south being the Devon Great Consols.

There is an engine-shaft in perfect order, 40 fathoms deep, sunk on one of the lead lodes, and within a short distance of the remarkably fine copper lode, marked A on the plan, contiguous to the Devon Great Consols, with which it runs parallel for a mile in these mines. A great quantity of ground has also been laid open at different levels. An unlimited supply of water may be assured, and a wheel, above 50 feet in diameter, can be erected, which will fork the mine 100 fathoms below the adit; and from the valley the adit may be extended east and west on the course of the lodes, and the mine fully developed at little cost.

Further information will be afforded at the offices of the Company, 16, St. Dunstan's-hill, Tower-street, where applications for prospectuses, and for the unappropriated shares, may be made, addressed to the committee.

The following important report has just been received from Mr. Jehu Hitchins, the highly-esteemed practical mining agent, and the elder brother of Mr. Josiah Hitchins, the celebrated discoverer of the adjoining mines. Mr. Jehu Hitchins has also consented to undertake the duties of managing agent of these mines, for which his great experience, sound judgment, and long-tried integrity, eminently qualify him.

REPORT ON DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.

Tavistock, March 12.—This property is extensive, and situated to the northward of, and immediately adjoining, the Devon Great Consols sett, and consists of the estates of Middle and Lower Woodley, belonging to the Messrs. Doidge, Father and Sons. Lower Woodley, the nearest to the Devon Great Consols, is in extent from east to west on the course or run of a copper lode nearly 900 fathoms, which lode has been traced and opened upon by shode pits, in various places, showing very kindly indications, such as spar, gossan, mundic, and occasional spots of copper ore. There have also been workings for lead ores on a north and south lode, and a shaft sunk 36 fathoms below the adit, and levels driven therefrom, at different depths; some lead ore was raised but not of much moment, and this metal being the main object then in view, operations here ceased. In Middle Woodley, further north, there exist two lodes, near to each other, where cut through and driven on in the adit, but further east, when seen in the shode pits, it appears these two join and form one very kindly and gossany lode, at least 12 feet wide, the length of which in this estate is about 440 fathoms. Both these lodes are generally large and strong, underlying north; the first, or southernmost, distant from the Devon Great Consols lode about 330 fathoms, and the other, or northernmost, about double that distance, forming three champion lodes at about equal distances, and parallel with each other in the same channel of mineral-bearing rock, with the same cross-courses and lead lode crossing all. There are said to be intermediate lodes, but those I did not see. A stream of water, available at all seasons of the year, passes through this sett, and can be applied over a 50-feet wheel. Adits can be driven in from the valley on the course of the lodes which cross it, and the distance from shipping port is but a little more than from the Devon Great Consols; offering altogether great facilities for working with effect and economy, without the aid of steam-power, till the excavations shall become very extended. I should not omit to add that, independent of other circumstances, the gently undulating form of the surface is in accordance with the direction and underlie of the lodes, so that taking all things into consideration, I am of opinion that this sett is well worth such an outlay as will be required fully to develope its real character, and such is the generally received opinion, for several applications for a grant of these properties have from time to time been made; you are, therefore, fortunate in obtaining them.

JEHU HITCHINS.

REPORT FROM MR. EVAN HOPKINS.

Tavistock, March 22.—I have perused Mr. Hitchins' report on the sett called Devon Consols North, and fully concur in his general views respecting the importance of this mineral ground. Indeed, we went over the ground some weeks ago, and I have on several occasions recommended some friends to take the sett and give it a fair trial. When I see the map showing the exact boundary and the lodes properly laid down, I shall be more able to enter into details. However, the well-known character of Mr. Jehu Hitchins, as a cautious and experienced person in such matters, is a sufficient guarantee to commence operations.

E. HOPKINS.

To the Committee of the Devon Consols North Mining Company.

NEW COPPER BOTTOM MINE,
SITUATE IN BRIDESTOWE AND SOURTON,

Divided into 5000 shares, of 25s. each.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT, pro tem. 52

Mr. W. P. HAYMEN. | Mr. GEORGE BATTERS.
Mr. E. R. CUNDELL. | Mr. GEORGE CARNE.

Resident Agent—Captain James Phillips.
Purser—Mr. N. Sims.
Secretary—Mr. W. L. Ternan.

OFFICES,—No. 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.

A meeting of the adventurers will be held as soon as the share list is complete, when the rules will be submitted, and a Committee of Management elected from the shareholders.

NEW COPPER BOTTOM.

This Mine is situate in a district which has long been regarded, by practical geologists, as presenting by far the most promising combinations for a large deposit of minerals of any untried ground either in Devon or Cornwall. It was to this particular locality that the Geological Section of the Royal British Institution, on the occasion of their holding their Session at Plymouth, and when visiting the Tors of Dartmoor, pointed as the place where rich deposits would be found. The result has proved the correctness of this view; several young mines are already at work; and the lodes opened on everywhere present more than ordinary promise.

New Copper Bottom is in the heart of this vast basin; several lodes traverse the sett, on which costean pits have been sunk, and all are worthy of a spirited trial. An adit has been already driven 110 fms., and is now 27 fms. from surface, and a level driven from it east and west on the course of one of the lodes passed through, which is being extended so as to ascertain the character of the lode and the best point to sink on it in depth.

A never-failing stream of water is at hand for working any machinery, and dressing the ores, rendering the prosecution of the mine easy and economical.

In the course of 50 fms. further driving, the adit will intersect the Great Sourton lode at a considerable depth. Fine stones of ore have been broken from it at surface, and a practical mining captain, well conversant with Devon Consols, has pronounced it a finer lode than he ever saw in Europe, and only to be compared with what he witnessed in South America.

The Mine is being worked on the economical Cost-book System; and the shares being all paid up, there is no possible liability.

Applications for the unappropriated shares can be made to any of the mine sharebrokers, or to Mr. W. L. Ternan, secretary, at the offices of the company, 28, Threadneedle-street.

UNDER BRITISH AND FOREIGN LETTERS PATENT. 53

HUTCHISONISED STONE, BRICKS, &c.—TO LAND PROPRIETORS, ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, &c.

—The SOFTEST STONE, CHALK, GYPSUM, CLAY, SAND, &c., INDURATED AS HARD AS GRANITE—will never vegetate nor disintegrate, being impervious to atmospheric action, &c.

For all Foundations, external and internal Buildings, Docks and Sea Walls, Sewerage, Paving, Decorative and Monumental Works, the HUTCHISONISED MATERIALS are unequalled for durability and low cost.—*(See Testimonials and Prices.)*

PASTEBOARD, SOFT WOOD and other ABSORBENT MATERIALS, rendered WATERPROOF, and imperishable from weather, vermin, &c.

LICENSES GRANTED ON LIBERAL TERMS.

Apply to WM. HUTCHISON, Hutchisonised Stone Works, &c., Tunbridge Wells, Kent.

PENCRAIG LEAD MINING COMPANY,
LLANRWST, NORTH WALES.

Divided into 1500 shares, at £8 per share.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

EDWARD WYNNE THOMAS, Esq., Oswestry—*Chairman.*
EDWARD MORRIS, Esq., Mayor of Oswestry.
JOHN ROBERTS, Esq.
THOMAS MARSHALL, Esq., solicitor, Oswestry. 54
Mr. RICHARD EVANS, solicitor, Oswestry.

Purser—E. W. Thomas, Esq. | *Secretary*—Bell Williams, Esq.

Local Manager—Mr. Robert Roberts.

Bankers—The North and South Wales Bank.

OFFICES OF THE COMPANY,—No. 16, CASTLE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.

With a view more fully to DEVELOPE the resources of this well-known MINERAL DISTRICT, an arrangement has been entered into with the original proprietors of these mines to have them worked by means of an influential Public Company. The present proprietors to receive for their interest in the mine (being the cost of purchase and the value of machinery, material, &c.) the sum of £10,500*l.*, of which £8000 is taken in shares in the new undertaking—thus at once taking up 1000 shares, leaving £1500 as a reserved fund; of this £500 is deemed sufficient to carry out all the works suggested in Captain Davey's report, and develope a large extent of minerals on these lands, proved to be intersected, as shown upon the plans and sections, with several valuable lead lodes—one only of which is now worked, and from which, at the present shallow depth of 32 yards, near £2000 worth of ore has been sold, in working comparatively but a short time. This vein has been well proved by two levels and a shaft on its course. On the lowest level the improvement is very decided, from whence much the largest portion of the produce has been obtained. No lead has yet been wrought downward on this level—thus leaving many thousand pounds worth of ore in sight.

These trials have induced the original proprietors to continue sinking on the engine-shaft; it is now sinking through the vein, at 9 fathoms under the lowest level; the ore here fully bears out the expected improvement in depth, and justifies the confidence of finding a large and valuable deposit there.

The present water-power machinery, as will be seen by the report, is sufficient to accomplish all the contemplated works for draining the mine, crushing and dressing the ores—leaving the steam-engine on the works in reserve.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the secretary, Mr. Bell Williams, 16, Castle-street, Liverpool, from whom plans and prospectuses can be obtained.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

SIR,—I request you to allot me shares in the "Pencraig Lead Mining Company," or any less number that you can allot me; and I hereby agree to pay the amount of call on such shares.

Name in full.....
Address.....
Dated this day of 1851. Occupation.....

REPORT OF CAPT. GEORGE DAVEY.

To the Proprietors of the Pencraig Lead Mines.

Llanrwst, March 6,—Having forwarded you a section of the mine workings, with remarks on the machinery, depths of the shafts, driving of the lodes, &c.; also showing a proposed line for a new adit level, to be commenced about 50 yards down the stream, south-west of the present boundary line, or extreme extent of land granted to the Company by George Davies, Esq., who, after seeing the plans and walking over the ground, consented to the proposal, provided the land was preserved from any further encroachments than was allowed, agreed on, and specified in the lease of the mine.

When this level is complete, the whole of the water will be discharged through the same depth of 32 yards from the top of No. 1 shaft, instead of being pumped, as at present, near the surface, or within two yards of the said top of the shaft. There will also be 40 yards fall for a pressure engine, from the higher pool to the 32 yards level, which will perform duty, raising water from the mine, and using 50 gallons of water per minute to what the wheel now requires 400 gallons—being eight times the effective power as at present, sufficient to work for several years, and likely 100 yards deeper on all the lodes connected with the shafts Nos. 1 and 2.

The principal workings have been on what is called on the plans the north lode, as lettered on the line of the run—therefore, nearly east and west directions, which I consider to be the main or leading lode in the mine. The lodes vary in width from 6 to 18 inches, but this lode is 2 feet wide in some places. In working the backs there is sufficient room for miners to work without breaking the walls on either side.

There is another lode parallel to this, which may be traced from the plantation north of the farm-house at Pencraig to the eastern boundary of the sett, on which there are old workings, as noticed on the map.

The distinction of north and south lodes must only be known from No. 1 westward, as, from the intersection which takes place near No. 1, it is reversed. From No. 1 shaft the 32 yards level is driven 30 yards south-west on the south lode, as lettered on the line crossing the higher pool—15 yds. of which have been productive, as may be observed on the section running from north-east to south-west.

There is also another parallel lode, more to the north, which is to be seen in the river above Pencraig House, the direction of which, by tracing or dialling, must be within a few yards east of the said No. 2 shaft. The Frith lode also crosses the field to the west of No. 2 shaft, in a direction running from south-east to north-west.

There are also two cross-courses, one almost to the extreme east part of the sett, from the range of old workings near the boundary south of the house by Llanrwst-road, has been producing from time to time large returns of ores. The other parallel cross-course is to be seen by the lower pool, and crosses the road, west of the boundary of the sett, but can trace no workings thereon. There is also a large range of elvan running through the sett on which No. 2 shaft is sunk—marked with a green shade on the plan.

I find that ores raised by the miners working on the lode, for the last twelve months, amounted to about 160 tons, selling for £2000, done with sixteen men, besides the expenses of washing, &c.

Labour cost for the year, say	£	800	0 0
Lord's dues		200	0 0
Leaving a clear profit of		1000	0 0
Total	£	2000	0 0

I consider this part worked is below the average returns of what may reasonably be expected from the future operations. After the completion of the level, having five good lodes intersecting each other so near the No. 2 shaft, from the present favourable appearances, we may calculate that 100 men may be set to work on the different lodes upon similar terms, and very probably at a lower scale, as the ores improve in depth—making a better produce, with less sulphur, and reduced charges in the washing and dressing.

You have the advantage of a good road for the cartage of ores to Trefrew, 3 miles, for shipping, with every convenience for the dressing, also a crushing apparatus attached to the wheel. As the mine can be worked so very economically in the pumping, &c., having such good opportunities for application of water-power, and opening a level at a moderate expense, my opinion is, that it will turn out a very profitable concern.—Hoping it will give entire satisfaction to the spirited adventurers, I remain, &c.,

GEORGE DAVEY.

P.S.—Many great and good mines have been discovered in similar valleys—two of the most productive and profitable in Great Britain, now working, may be named in the number—viz., Great Devon Consols (or Wheal Maria) Copper Mine, Devonshire, and East Wheal Rose Silver-Lead Mine, Cornwall.

WOODMAN'S WELL AND BROADRIDGE CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES,—NEAR LYDFORD, DEVON.

ON THE "COST-BOOK" PRINCIPLE.

In 2048 shares, of £1 each.

The following gentlemen have consented to act as a Committee pro tem.:— 55

THOMAS BIRCH, Esq., of Warwick-court, Holborn.
MICHAEL FITZGERALD, Esq., 102, Sloane-street, Chelsea.
C. V. BRIDGMAN, Esq., of Tavistock.

Bankers—The London and County Bank, London.
Conductor of Mining Operations—Adam Murray, jun., Esq.
Purser—C. V. Bridgman, Esq.

OFFICES pro tem.—No. 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

These Mines (formerly Wheal Susan and Wheal Broadridge) are situated in the Woodman's Well and Broadridge Estates, the property of his Grace the Duke of Bedford and John Weeks, Esq., in the parish of Lamerton, Devon. They are 2 miles from Brentor and Lidford, and 2 miles north of the great productive copper mines of Wheal Friendship.

These mines were worked from March, 1845, to December, 1846, under the superintendence of Captain Jonathan Davey and Captain M. Stephens.

A sum amounting to upwards of £5700 was spent by the late company. A counting-house and smith's shop have been erected—the latter containing all the materials necessary for carrying on the works.

The copper ore alluded to in the subjoined reports was of good produce, and sold for £5 5s. per ton, when the standard was much lower than it now is; but just after this ore was returned, it was thought necessary to erect a steam-engine for the further exploration of the lode, unless the adjoining sett of Broadridge (which had been granted by his Grace the Duke of Bedford to another company) could be obtained; and the operations at Wheal Susan were consequently suspended.

An amalgamation of the two setts has now been accomplished, and the present proprietors have obtained the necessary assignments of both of them: they extend about 650 fathoms east and west on the course of the lodes, and 360 fms. average breadth north and south, and contain three copper lodes, two of which have been partially worked.

The following report (among many others) has been received from Evan Hopkins, Esq.:

WOODMAN'S WELL MINE.

Feb. 10.—This mineral property is situated on the south side of the River Lyd, about 2 miles north of the Great Wheal Friendship, at Woodman's Well, in the parish of Lamerton. The general character of the formation is a dark slate, with even grain, interstratified by beds of hornblende, and intersected by strings and massive quarts, spotted with copper ore.

The sett contains three lodes, running more or less east and west, and underlaying north, and these are intersected by some of the great Wh. Friendship cross-courses. One of the lodes has been tried to the depth of about 25 fathoms, and some tons of copper obtained; but in consequence of the expense attending the mode which was adopted to explore the lode, and finding the lode of a hard quartzose character, and only a few masses of ore, the mine was abandoned.

In such a formation as the above—viz., black sedimenting slate, resting on metalliferous ground, the ore is generally found dispersed in quartzose veins, and seldom in clear large masses; therefore, it becomes indispensibly necessary to adopt at the commencement an economical system of exploration and extraction to ensure favourable results. An adit should be driven on the course of the lode, wide enough to admit a narrow railway and waggons; by this means the lode may be explored at a considerably less expense, and if it should be found of a low value, the economical means of working may still render it profitable.

From the same adit the other lodes may be intersected by a cross-cut. In the event of any parties taking this sett, I would recommend them to confine their first operations, at least, to the above exploring adit; and if they do this, they will find the ground developed at a moderate outlay; and should the lodes only prove of a moderate quality, more may be done with them than with many of richer quality, carried on by a more expensive system.

EVAN HOPKINS.

*** About two-thirds of the shares are already taken, and more than the number that can be issued applied for. Applications will still continue to be received, and the preference given to respectable parties, who will receive a certificate receipt, on application to Mr. James Crofts, 4, King-street, Cheapside, London.

DOLANGWYN SLATE QUARRY, NEAR ABERDOVEY, NORTH WALES,
TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS SEEKING INVESTMENT. 56

A fine SLATE PROPERTY, in NORTH WALES, now presents itself to the notice of the public; it is only 7 miles distant from a shipping port (Aberdovey), with a good turnpike-road the whole way—at which port the Slate and Slab can be shipped at a moderate freight, either for London or Liverpool.

The joints in the Quarry are very good, and the metal (a bright blue, and free from spots) is equal to any produced in the Principality.

The extent of the vein is about three-quarters of a mile in length, by an average width of from 20 to 30 yards; and, from the favourable position and inclination of the vein, it can be opened and wrought at a comparatively small outlay. The fall for refuse is all that can be wished for, and the space ample for centuries.

There is water-power sufficient for all purposes of machinery within about 250 yards of the Quarry, to which an incline can be made at a trifling expense.

It is proposed to put this property into 4000 shares, at £5 each. The allotment of shares will take place in the early part of the next month (April). A deposit of £1 10s. per share will be required upon allotment, and no call to be made at a less interval than three months, and then only of 10s. per share, with the full consent of a majority of a general meeting, to be called for that purpose.

A General Meeting will be called within 14 days after the allotment of the shares, when trustees and a managing committee will be chosen from amongst the shareholders present.

Applications for shares (not less than five), prospectuses, &c., to be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the Union Mining Company, 6, Austinfriars, London.

CHARLES WHEATCROFT, Secretary.

NORTH TAMAR CONSOLS SILVER-LEAD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY,—BEERFERRIS, DEVON.

Divided in 2000 shares.—Dues 1-15th.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

COMMITTEE *pro tem.* 57

W. RONALD, Esq., Forbes, Aberdeen.
W. BUDDEN, Esq., Winchester.
Mr. JOSIAH SIMS, Tavistock.
Captain T. SPRAGUE, Tamar Silver-Lead Mines, Beerferris.

Purser—Mr. W. A. Palmer, Tavistock | *Agent*—Capt. John Hambly, Calstock.
Bankers—Devon and Cornwall Banking Company, Tavistock.

This is a SILVER-LEAD and COPPER MINE, situated in the parish of BEERFERRIS, in the county of DEVON, and adjoins the River Tamar, by which a great saving will be made in land carriage, &c. The sett is more than a mile in extent north and south, on the run of the lodes, and about three-quarters of a mile east and west. It is about three miles from the Devon Great Consols Mines, and is surrounded on the north-west by Tavy Consols, Virtuous Lady, Wheal Bedford, Gunnis Lake, Heigneton Down, Wheal Arthur, Wheal Calstock, and Drake Walls, Tin and Copper Mines; and adjoins on the south, and is parallel with, the Great Tamar Silver-Lead Mines, East and South Tamar, and other silver-lead mines.

There are several lodes in the sett: four very promising ones have been discovered, only one of which has yet been worked on, from which rich silver-lead ore has been raised, which sold for £35 per ton, and contained about 150 ounces of silver to the ton.

This undertaking offers no ordinary attraction as a valuable investment to capitalists and others, being situate in the best mining neigbourhood in the county of Devon, and adjoining the celebrated Tamar Silver-Lead Mines, from which thousands of tons of silver-lead have been raised, and whose agent, together with others, have inspected and spoken very highly of the concern; and it is believed that only a small outlay will be required to bring the mine into a profitable working, and pay dividends to the adventurers.

Application for the remaining shares to be made immediately to Messrs. Josiah Sims and Co., mining agents, Tavistock, Devon, from whom reports and every information can be obtained.

HELSTON CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.—In 5000 shares.

ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

COMMITTEE.

HENRY FRANCIS HOME, Esq., 2, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
W. PATTEN HAYMEN, Esq., Rochester.
JOSEPH THOMAS, Esq., Finsbury-square.
THOMAS NELSON GOLDING GURNEY, Esq., Furnival's Inn. 58
MICHAEL FITZGERALD, Esq., 102, Sloane-street.

Bankers—London and County Bank, Lombard-street.
Secretary pro tem.—Mr. C. Daniel.
Conductor of Mining Operations—Jehu Hitchins, Esq.
Stockbrokers—Messrs. Eykyn Brothers, 22, Change-alley, Cornhill, to whom applications for shares may be made.

OFFICES,—No. 1, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS.

This MINE is situated in WENDRON, which is well-known to be one of the richest tin districts in Cornwall; it is in the immediate vicinity of some of the most productive mines, among which are Wheal Ann, Wheal Lovel, Tresavean, and the Great Wheal Vor Mines, all of them well-known as among the richest in the country.

The lodes of the Helston Consols Mine are a continuation eastward of those of the Wheal Vor Mines, which for several years made profits of £30,000 per annum.

It is held under the Duchy of Cornwall, on a lease of 21 years, at a royalty, or dues, of 1-18th of the produce. Its extent is a mile in length, and three-quarters of a mile in breadth, and it contains nine lodes of tin and copper of the finest quality—of these the majority are tin. These several lodes traverse the extent of the sett, about 25 fathoms apart—an unusual circumstance, affording every facility of cutting each of them by cross-cuts from the main shaft at the several levels, and of intersecting them in rapid succession, at little expense—the average rate being from 30s. to 40s. per fathom.

Many of these lodes have been worked at former periods near the surface with immense profits, by the aid of water-power only. In driving east at the 12 fathom level, on a very rich lode, yielding tin of £55 per ton value, while cutting a cross-course or slide of clay, a stream of water flowed into the levels, requiring the power of a steam-engine of 40 or 50-inch cylinder to resume operations on this valuable lode.

At this time the end being driven west was worth £16 to £18 per fathom, and the eastern levels £40 per fathom.

There are also at the backs, left untouched, and easily accessible with steam-power to clear the water, about 40 fathoms, estimated to contain at its present value not less than £3000 worth of tin.

When the influx of water took place, causing the operations to be suspended, this mine, though worked with inadequate power, was producing a good profit, and consequently there cannot be a doubt but that the new company, with more efficient working, and availing themselves of the former expenditure and the practical experience of their able manager, will realise many thousands per annum.

The affairs of the mine will be subject to such rules and regulations as may be approved of by a meeting of shareholders.

The promoters of this valuable mine beg to observe that they and their friends will hold about one-half of the shares, as, from estimates obtained from experienced miners, the lowest profits cannot be less than £500 per month, or 60 per cent. on the capital, while some have estimated them at £1000 per month, judging from the actual returns of the Wheal Vor lodes, the profits of which exceed £30,000 per annum; and on these lodes we shall be working, as stated above.

The following is the report of Captain John Burgan:—

HELSTON CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINE.

Wendron, March 3.—This sett is bounded by the following celebrated tin mines—viz.: Balmaneer, Common Downs and Balcoath on the north; Wheal Evans, Polkellows, Wheal Mary and Great Wheal Vor north-west; Wheal Ruby, Wheal Ann, Wheal Trumpet, Trevethic Wood, Trevoilas, and Wheal Lovel south; all of which mines have in past times, and are at present found to be highly metalliferous and profitable. About four years since, some limited operations were carried on by two or three Plymouth gentlemen, by means of water-power, and the engine-shaft sunk 10 fathoms from surface, taking the lode at that level by a cross-cut of about 12 feet, when a driving on the course of the lode was commenced, and driven east and west about 30 fathoms. The back was removed for one-third of its length, and produced the large amount of 15 tons of tin, which sold for the exceeding high figure of £55 per ton.

At this time a continuation of the end eastward brought them in conjunction with a cross-course, composed of prian, peach, and a large proportion of tin, as well as a rapid increase of (that greatest enemy to all mines) water. The result of this was the sudden drowning of the machinery, and consequent abandonment of the mine.

Reed's lode, 20 fathoms south of this, with others still further in that direction, has been worked to considerable extent, yielding by streaming, but mining principally, great quantities of tin. This was done about 50 years since by a gentleman named Reed, who made some very large returns and profits, notwithstanding his mining was confined to about 10 fms. deep, and, of course, by water-power.

In speaking of these lodes collectively, it is necessary to refer to a large and fine copper lode running parallel to the others, and within 40 fms. of the engine-shaft. Its width is 6 ft., composed of gossan, spar, and copper, and is in all respects indicative of that metal.

The lodes south are three in number, as observed by me, but report states the number embraced in the limits to be six, all of which may be intersected to great advantage by a continuous cross-cut, north and south of a central engine-shaft.

This sett is very large, covering ground to the extent of a square mile, and encloses some six or eight parallel lodes within a north and south line of about 100 fathoms, their directions being east and west.

The surrounding country is of the most favourable character, being a soft granite, and from past and present returns (by tributers) may be strongly recommended to the notice of any party disposed to make an outlay equal to warranted appearances.

In order to carry on this to a certain and successful issue, it will be necessary to erect a good steam-engine of from 40 to 50-inch cylinder, with pitwork, shafts, and other preliminaries, to the extent of £3000, upon which expenditure I venture to say you will not be long without handsome returns, and ultimately a good paying mine.

To assure you that I have the most perfect confidence, I shall be quite disposed to join any respectable company in the adventure, and shall feel obliged if you will favour me with the list of shares taken up at your earliest convenience. JOHN BURGAN.

March 22.—The situation and advantages of Helston Consols Mine are well known to me, from its having frequently come under my notice some years since, when I commenced working Wheal Lovel on its south. I have often heard mine captains say, that, if judiciously worked, with a moderate capital (say £5000), it would be a desirable investment. Capt. Beecher, who possessed a large interest in the mine, stated she would make one of the richest tin mines in Cornwall; and that after the steam-engine should be at work, the profits would steadily increase as the levels became more numerous and extended. From what I know of the undertaking, and from the tin raised in this district being of the first quality, I am of opinion that a profit of at least £500 per month may be fairly calculated on, after clearing and extending the present levels some 20 or 30 fms., so as to give fresh backs of tin.

S. THOMAS.

This mine, free from all liability, and with a working capital of £5000, is divided into 5000 shares. Of these a large proportion is retained by the present proprietors, and taken by influential parties.

Applications for the remaining shares, at £2 per share, to be made to Messrs. Eykyn, Brothers, 22, Change-alley; and for prospectuses and further particulars, apply to the Secretary, or to Mr. James Crofts, 4, King-street, Cheapside.

PATENT IMPROVEMENTS IN CHRONOMETERS WATCHES AND CLOCKS.

E. J. DENT, 82, Strand; 33, Cockspur-street; 34, Royal Exchange (clock tower area), Watch and Clock Maker, BY APPOINTMENT, to the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, begs to acquaint the public, that the manufacture of his chronometers, watches, and clocks, is secured by three separate patents, respectively granted in 1836, 1840, 1842. Silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 gs. each; in gold cases, from £8 to £10 extra. Gold horizontal watches, with gold dials, from 8 gs. to 12 gs. each. 59

DENT'S PATENT DIPLIEDOSCOPE,

or Meridian Instrument, is now ready for delivery.—Pamphlets containing a description and directions for its use 1s. each, but to customers gratis.

PRICES OF MINING SHARES.

It being difficult to obtain a correct knowledge of all the mines in our list, we trust that agents, and others interested, will assist us, by forwarding any additions, or corrections, with which they may be acquainted—our object being to present it as accurate as possible. We have also added a column to note the actual business transacted; but which, without the constant assistance of brokers and agents, cannot become so complete as we could wish. The desirability of such a record is generally admitted, and we invite the co-operation of all parties concerned, in rendering it perfect.

Shares.	DEVON DISTRICT.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
3000	Aylesborough (tin), Sheepstor	1½	1¾	
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2½	7¾ 8	7¾ 8 7½
1280	Birch Tor and Vitifer (tin), Dartmoor	10½	4	
1024	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1	1 1½	
2048	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	½	4½ 5	5½
256	Bridport Consols (lead), Christow	1	—	
4060	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	1½	1¾	1¾
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	300	305
768	Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey	½	6	
250	East Birch Tor (tin), North Bovey	3	3	
2048	East Crowndale (tin), Tavistock	7½	3	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	½	1 1½	1½
9000	East Tamar Consols (silver-lead)	1½	1¾	1½ 1¾
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	½	10	
512	East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1½	1½	1¾
4000	East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	½	5½	5 6
1024	Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	3½	3¾ 1¾ 2½ 3	
6000	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1	1 ½ ¾ ½ ¾	1½ 1¼
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	2½	2½ 3½	3
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	3½	2½	
1744	Lamherooe Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	11½	10	
2000	Molland	—	3 3½	
6000	Nap Down (silver-lead), Combmartin	1	1½	
5000	New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestowe	1½	1½	
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1	1	
2000	North Tamar Consols (silver-lead & cop.)	—	1	1 1½
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	2	2	2½
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, near Ashburton	¾	12	
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	3½	6½ 7½	
512	Plymouth Wheal Yeoland (tin), Plymouth	6½	6	
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	3½ 4	
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28 30	
256	South Molton (lead)	12½	8	
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	3¾	7	7
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1	2½	2½ 2½
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	5½	6
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8	2½	2½
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	10	10	
1024	West Downs (copper and tin), Whitchurch	2	1½	
1824	West Wheal Friendship (copper)	3	4	3¾
4000	West Wheal Russell	½	¾	¾
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13½	16	
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	1	2	2
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	2½	7 8	8 8¾
1024	Wheal Emily (antimony and lead)	3	5 6	
1024	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock	5	1½	1½
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	13½	13	10½ 10¾
126	Wheal Friendship (copper)	120	120	
1024	Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton		1½	
2048	Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock	¾	1	
2000	Wheal Langmaid (lead)	½	1½	½
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (copper), Bridestow	—	2	
210	Wheal Prospect	4	7	
5000	Wheal Providence, South Sydenham	½	2½ 4	
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	1½	1¾	1¾

Shares.	EAST CORNWALL DISTRICT.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	1½	1½ 2 2½	2¾ 3
3450	Bawden (silver-lead)	½	½ ¾	
256	Berriow (copper), Liskeard	2½	3 3½	
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	4	7	5
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	1	4½ 4¾	
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper)	7	10 11	11
107	Budnick Consols (tin), Perranzabuloe	52½	9	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	2½	6	6
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington	28	7½	
4000	Calstock United (copper)	5	5	5½ 6
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	8	8
1168	Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne	7	3	
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive	2½	1¾	
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	125 127½	
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	4	7	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	2¾	5	
2000	Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clim.	5	12	
256	Chyprase, St. Enoder, Cornwall	3	25 30	
500	Comblawn (lead), Callington	8	—	
128	Comfort (copper), Gwennap	65	67½ 75	75 80 70
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne	20	110	
2000	Coombe Valley Quarry (slate), St. Ginnis	3	3	
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	6½	7½
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	28½	7	
256	Crane and Bejawsa (copper), Camborne	20	31	
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	18 20	
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	4	4½ 5
1536	Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnon	1	2	
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3	6	
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	3	
1024	East Polgooth (tin)	6	5	
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan	24½	155	155
256	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	4	2½	2½
1024	East Sharp Tor (copper)	5	8	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	4	20	14 16
1000	East Trescoll (tin), Lanivet, near Bodmin	1	2½	
256	East Tywarnhayle (copper), St. Agnes	11	11½	11
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	150 160	
256	East Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	2½	2½	3
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper)	8	15 17½	
256	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lonreath	—	10	
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	560	
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	30	
2560	Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5½	4½	
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	46	15	
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	80	45	44 47
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	250	
11000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	2	2	2¾ 3
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	5	10	10
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	1	
3072	Great Wheal Mitchell Cons. (cop.), Lanivet	3	5	
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	6½	6½	
512	Gt. Wh. Rough Tor Con. (cop.), Camelford	29	20	
6000	Growa Slate Company, Camelford	5	5	
1024	Hawkmoor (cop.), Calstock, Gunnis Lake	5	8	
6000	Heignston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2½	2	
512	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard	16	13	14 14½
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington.	24	23½	23 24
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	10	8	
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	3½	
256	Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25½	50	
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (copper & lead)	1¾	2½ 3	
320	Nansegollan (tin and copper), Camborne	3	3	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	4	12½ 15	6 8
256	North Fowey Consols	—	25	
100	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	45	465 500	500 510
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	160	
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth	9	21	18
256	North Trefusis (tin and copper), Redruth	1	1	
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin)	2	20 25	12 15
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	6	14	
262	North Wheal Leisure, Perranzabuloe	1½	1½	
1024	Okel Tor (lead)	1¾	4½	
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	55¾	650	
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	3½	6½	6
1000	Pendarves and St. Aubyn (tin and copper)	5	10 12	
406	Penhauger	1	6	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5½	8	
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin)	21½	45	
200	Phoenix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	—	240	
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	—	
2000	Polgear (copper and tin)	1	3	
5000	Roche Rock (tin), Roche, near St. Austell	1	1	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4½	5 5½	
10000	Silver Valley & Wh. Brothers (cop. & tin)	1	1½	
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	30	115	115 116
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10	8	8½
1100	South Dolcoath (copper), Illogan	6	6	
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth	16	150	150 155
256	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	33½	1½	
256	South Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	370	373 400
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	300	302½ 305
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	3½	3
990	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	6	
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper)	15	16 17½	15 16
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool	7	7	
128	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, Liskeard	8½	10	7 7½
1200	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne	8	5	
2048	Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Llanivet	1½	1½	
512	Treburget United (lead), St. Teath	1	—	
600	Tregardock	1	5	
5000	Tregear Consols (antimony & silver-lead)	1	—	
256	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	10	7	
256	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	12½ 13	13
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	2½ 2¾	2¾ 3½
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	6	1	
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap	20	215	210 230
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	5	20 21	
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	7	6	6½
512	Treville (lead), Lewanick	2¾	9	
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper)	130	230	215 225 240
500	Tywarnhayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes	70	30 32½ 35	30 40
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	300	110	100
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	¾	1 1½ 1½	1 1½
500	West Basset	—	9	
128	West Buller (copper), Redruth	10	900	1100
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	112 115	115 120
512	West Fowey Con. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	60	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	11	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	3	4	
2500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	5	3	
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	67	123	
3000	West Shepherd (silver-lead and copper)	2½	2	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	13½	5	
120	West Trethellan (copper), Gwennap	15	20	
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	7	23	21 22
3725	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	12	2	½ ¾
2048	West Wheal Rose (lead), Newlyn	2½	3	
500	West Wheal Towan (copper), Illogan	15	15 17½	
1228	Wheal Arthur (copper), Calstock	1½	5	
300	Wheal Arthur (lead), near East Wh. Rose	17	49	
232½	Wheal Calstock (copper), Calstock	9	9	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5½ 5¾	
1021	Wheal Bray (copper), Alternum	11½	—	
500	Wheal Daniell (copper), Chacewater	10	10	
3000	Wheal Dora (tin and copper), St. Cleer	3	4½ 4¾	
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	19	18	
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	12	20	
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	65	
4000	Wheal Golden (lead), Peranzabuloe	2	5½ 6½	
2560	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1	1½ 1¾	1½ 1¾
216	Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro	25	8	
256	Wheal Kingston (copper and silver-lead)	½	1	
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	½	3	
1024	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper)	2	2½	
990	Wheal Mary (copper), Redruth	15½	7½	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5	65 67½	61
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	2¾	5½	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	19	38 39	
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer	15¾	—	
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	2	5½	5½
512	Wheal Selena (copper), Redruth	1	1½	
198	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne	107	225 230	210
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant	7	7	
512	Wheal Spry (copper and lead) St. Columb	¾	1	
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	5	7½ 7½	9½ 10½
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	7½	17½	18 19
1024	Wheal Tremar (copper), St. Cleer	1	1 1¾	
4224	Wheal Tremaine (silver-lead), St. Kew	1½	1½	
3300	Wheal Trescoll (tin), Lanivet, Bodmin	2½	2	
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard.	3½	55 55½	52½ 55
256	Wheal Tremaine (copper), St. Ervan	11	2½	
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and copper)	40	38	18½
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	40	45 50	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper)	2	5½	
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	3¾	6¾ 7	7½
910	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternum	7½	6½	
128	Wheal Violet (tin and cop.), St. Stephens	5	3	
128	Wheal Vlow, Perranzabuloe	3	5	
184	Wheal Vyvyan (cop. & tin), Constantine	60	60	

Shares.	WEST CORNWALL DISTRICT.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Hayle	3	15½ 16	15¾ 16½
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	9	10½	
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	4½ 5	
40	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	—	20	
128	Boscean (tin), St. Just	10	18 20	
600	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	5	¾	
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	182	215 220	
1000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	5	12	
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	8½	9½ 10
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	1	1	
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	1½	2½	
256	East Godolphin (copper), Crowan	17½	21	
1000	East Wheal Reeth	¾	1¾ 2	
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	½	1½ 1½	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	2½	7 7½	
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, St. Erth and Phillack	3	3 3½	
512	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	20	85	
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	7	3½	
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	2½	5	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	57	22	
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	—	175	
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	20	21½ 22½
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	1	5	5
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	5	3	
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed	1½	3 3¾ 3½	3½ 3½ 4
1024	Praed Consols, Towednack	1	1	
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	30	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	2½	2½	1¾ 2
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	15	30	
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just	1½	10½ 11½	11¾ 12½
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper and tin)	2½	4½	
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	80	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1	10	
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1½	5½ 6	
512	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	5	
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4	8	8½
604	Trowan Consols (tin), Towedneck	7	—	
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	80 90	
1000	Tyllwyd (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½	
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	6½	15	14½ 15
1024	West Alfred Consols	5¾	20 20½	24 25 20
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin)	¾	3	
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	76	77½ 80
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	8	7½ 8
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed	1	2½ 2½	
256	Wheal Albert (copper)	10	28 29	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	½	2½ 2½	2½ 2¾ 2¾
120	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	10	30	26
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1½	2	
1000	Wheal Guskis (tin and copper), St. Hillary	½	1½	
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	13s	1	
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	170	
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	1	1 1½	
1080	Wheal Oak, near Helston	1½	1½	
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just	—	100	
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	105	
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	1½	1½	
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	1	2½	
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear	9½	20½	20¾
1024	Wheal Trelusback, Stythians	5	5½ 6½	5½

Shares.	WALES.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont	5	10	
1500	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	2½	10	
8000	Blaenavon (iron)	50	1½	
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron)	12	8	
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10	
2000	Bronfloyd (lead)	—	4	
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½ 2¾	2½
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	17	
2000	Bwlch Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4 4½	
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	½	4¾	
20000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea	10	2 2½	
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	6	55	55
2500	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	2	2½ 2¾	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont.	8½	10½	
1000	Cwm Daren	1	3	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	6	5 6	
2000	Cwm Sebon	—	4	
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	105	
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2	7	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead)	10	11	11½ 12
150	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	17	60 62½	
1280	Esgair Llee Llanfihangel-y-Croythin	4½	5½ 6	
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead)	1½	3½	
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	—	2 2½	2
1000	Gelli-rei-vin (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire	40	200	
12000	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	—	
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire	75	700	
1000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	9½	8	
3600	Llynvi Iron (iron)	50	50	
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2½	4½	
1024	Montgomery (lead and copper)	7	11½	
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	34	30	
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	—	5 5½	
4934	Pennant and Cragwen (lead)	3	3	
1000	Penrallt	3	4½ 5	
1000	Pen-y-bank and Erglodd (lead)	4	6½	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	10½	—	
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney	50	12	
10000	Ditto New	7	3	
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire	3	—	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1	1	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4 5	
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1¾	2	3½
1020	West Nantymwyn	—	2	

Shares.	MISCELLANEOUS.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
905	Barristown (lead), Carrick	5¾	—	
32	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	15	100	
1024	Carn Galver	—	¾	
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5	
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	3	
1000	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	
3750	General Mining Co. for Ireland (copper)	1½	5½	
32	Helvellin Mining Company, Westmoreland	15	25	
10000	Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12½	1¾	
1900	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	11	2 3	
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcud.	9¾	5 5½	
5000	Low's Patent Copper Company	7	10	
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3¾	2¾ 3	
20000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, &c.)	7	4½	4½ 4½
2000	South of Scotland	—	1	
1500	Trenault (lime quarries)	2½	—	
1024	Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire	½	½	
5200	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	19	

Shares.	FOREIGN MINES.	Paid.	Present Price.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	14½	3
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association (copper), Jamaica	1	5½ 6
15000	Asturian Mining Company (coal, iron, &c.), Spain	15	—
20000	Australian (copper), South Australia	4	2½ 2
6000	Barossa Range (copper), South Australia	1¾	¾
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	23	4½ 5
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	34 35½ 36
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	6 ½ ¾ 7
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	14
5000	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2	¾
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1	⅜
5000	Linares (lead), Spain	3	2½ 2¾
500	Ditto Additional	1½	—
20000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	9	3½
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59½	—
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	1½ 2
104000	North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zea.	1	½
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	10	6½ 7½ 7¾
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	14½ ¾ 15 ½
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico ... Av.	28½	5¾ ½ 4½ ¾
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	3	2¾ 2½

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AMSTERDAM WATER-WORKS COMPANY.
RHINE SUPPLY.—(*Société Anonyme*).
FOR THE PURPOSE OF SUPPLYING THE CITY OF AMSTERDAM WITH WATER.
To be established under a Concession from His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.
Capital 6,000,000 florins, or £500,000 sterling, in 25,000 shares, of 240 florins, or £20 each. Deposit 12 florins, or £1 per share.
Prospectuses, with form of application for shares, and every other particu'ar, may be had on application to the Secretary, at the offices of the London Agency, 27, New Broad-street, City; or to Messrs. Marten and Heseltine, Finch-lane; or Mr. George E. Seymour, Throgmorton-street, London.

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NO FURTHER APPLICATIONS for SHARES in this COMPANY will be RECEIVED after THURSDAY, the 3d April ensuing, and the ALLOTMENT will take place as soon as possible afterwards.
Offices of the London Agency, 27, New Broad street, March 29, 1851.

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The Secretary will be happy to wait upon any gentleman who may favour him with an interview, to explain the object and intentions of the Association.
The Committee are prepared to appoint Agents in the provincial towns, on application (with references) being made to the Secretary of the Association.
5, Beaufort-buildings, Strand. WILLIAM M. ROBERTSON, Secretary.

CURE of TWENTY YEARS' ASTHMA by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. R. Bagley, bookseller, Ironmonger-street, Stamford:—"One highly-respectable gentleman in Stamford has experienced the most wonderful benefit in a severe cold and obstinate asthma, with which he has been troubled for the last 20 years. I have sold dozens of boxes entirely through his recommendation." —Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers give instant relief and a rapid cure of asthma, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable, for clearing and strengthening the voice: they have a pleasant taste.—Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.—Also, Dr. LOCOCK'S ANTIBILIOUS WAFERS; they immediately relieve all disorders of the stomach and bowels, and do not require any restraint in diet, and have a most agreeable taste.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box.

The produce from mines in Copiapo during 1850 was $3,870,490, and from other sections of the country $536,698.

The Spanish ministry has just introduced a bill into the Cortes by which the introduction is permitted, free of duty, of rails, chairs, and railway machinery.

MADRID AND VALENCIA RAILWAY.—We recently directed attention to the vexatious delays that had been interposed to the settlement of the affairs of this company, under the Winding-up Act. We are again most urgently pressed by various correspondents connected with the company to allude to the fact that the Master in Chancery, who has charge of this case, has had all the evidence before him upon which his judgment must be formed for nearly a month, and apparently without any reasonable ground for a single day's procrastination. From the situation of many of the parties interested, a prompt decision of the case is of the utmost importance, to prevent them from sacrificing their property, as many of the shareholders have been compelled to do, the law's delay having all the effect of penal consequences.

CHELTENHAM HOTEL COMPANY.—The liabilities are estimated at 20,000*l.*; and the assets, consisting of the hotel property, at 14,000*l.*, leaving 6000*l.* to be provided for by a proposed call of 30*l.* per share on the contributories.

OUNDLE BREWING COMPANY.—The claim of Mr. Croxton, of 1000*l.*, against this estate has been disallowed by the Master, on the ground that, under the deed, the directors had no legal right to borrow the money.

ACCIDENTS.

Balleswidden Mine.—I. Perrow was killed, and a companion narrowly escaped, by the falling out of a quantity of loose ground above them.

Polberrow.—A miner, named Head, was buried under a fall of roof and earth; and although it took three hours to get him out, he escaped with only a few bruises.

Penzance Consols.—As T. Thomas was charging a hole for blasting, the tamping bar being of iron, and a little too large, struck fire, which produced explosion, and burned him severely. The hand that held the bar, being over the hole, is cut badly, and his face is much powder-blown, but he has his eyesight.

Boiler Explosion at Stockport.—The inquest on the bodies of the victims to this catastrophe has been opened, but is adjourned for the entire removal of the ruins, and a thorough and searching scientific investigation. The engineer, who was intoxicated at the time and escaped injury, is in custody.

Penrith, Cumberland.—An elderly man, named Joseph Shaw, met with a horrible death at the Greenside Mines; he was examining the machinery, to ascertain some cause of retardation, when his clothes caught in the wheels, and he was literally torn to atoms in one minute.

Dudley.—J. Morgan was killed by a fall of coal at Mr. Crowe's Baptist End Colliery.

Oldbury.—R. Aston was sadly injured by a fall of coal at Capt. Bennitt's colliery.

Wolverhampton.—J. Harris was killed by the bursting of a boiler at Messrs. Sparrow's Stowheath Colliery.

Penydarran.—J. Thomas died from injuries received in the Cwm Bargoed Pit.

Crook.—Robert Dawson was killed at Pease's West Colliery by a pick falling down the shaft and striking him on the head.

Goldsithney.—By the falling of a scale of ground at the Hallamanning Mine, a son of Mr. Tyacke, of the Falmouth Packet Inn, was killed, and a man and boy seriously injured.

Dinorwic Slate-Works.—Evan Jones, a quarryman, was killed here by the fall of a stone, not more than 1 lb. weight, from a height of 25 yards, which fractured his skull.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Carr's Hartley 14 6—Howard's West Hartley Netherton 14 6—South Peareth 11 6—Tanfield Moor 13 9—Tanfield Moor Butes 13 6—Wall's-End Hilda 13—Lawson 12 6—Eden Main 13 9 and 14—Braddyll 15—Hetton 15 6—Russell's Hetton 15 3—Stewart's 15 3—Kelloe 15—South Hartlepool 15—Whitworth 12 6—Tees 15 3—Cowpen Hartley 14 9—Derwentwater Hartley 14 6.—Ships at market, 113; sold, 53.

WEDNESDAY.—Bate's West Hartley 13 6—Erst Adair's Main 11 6—Holywell 14—South Peareth 11 6—Tanfield Moor 13 9—West Hartley 14 6—Wall's-End Brown 13—Bewick and Co. 13 6—Gosforth 13 9—Hilda 13 3—Lawson 13—Morrison 14 3—Northumberland 12 9—Riddell 13 6—Walker 13 9—Eden Main 14 3 to 14 6—Bell 14 6—Braddyll 15 3—Hetton 15 6—Haswell 15 6—Lambton 15 6—Richmund 14 6—Stewart's 15 6—Kelloe 15 3—Whitworth 12 6—Adelaide Tees 15—South Durham 13 3—Tees 15 6—Birchgrove Graigola 19—Nixon's Merthyr and Cardiff 21.—Ships at market, 85; sold, 50.

FRIDAY.—Buddle's West Hartley 14 6—Carr's Hartley 14 6—East Adair's Main 11 6—South Eden 13—South Peareth 11 6—Tanfield Moor 13 9—Tanfield Moor Butes 13 6—Walker Primrose 12—West Hartley 14 6—Wylam 13 6—Wall's-End Bewick and Co. 14—Gosforth 14—Hilda 13 6—Morrison 14 6—Northumberland 13—Riddell 14—Eden Main 14 9 to 15—Lambton Primrose 15—Bell 14 9—Braddyll 15 3—Hetton 15 9—Haswell 15 9—Lambton 15 6—Russell's Hetton 15 6—Stewart's 15 9—Cardoc 14 9—Hartlepool 15 9—Kelloe 15 3—Thornley 15—Whitworth 12 6—Adelaide Tees 15 3—Backhouse 14 3—Seymour Tees 13 3—South Durham 13 6—Tees 15 9—Cornforth 13 3—Cowpen Hartley 14 6—Derwentwater Hartley 14 6—Sidney's Hartley 14 6.—Ships at market, 105; sold, 67.

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